

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[PRICE 6D.

The Railway Stations set down at the dock.
 FIRST are particularly invited to patronize this Hotel.
 WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.
 101-103, Market Street, Wellington, N.Z.

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, in Moorgate-street, on Thursday, the 12th inst.
G. T. ROANE, Esq. in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business by reading the notice convening the meeting, as advertised in the *Mining Journal*, and also the list of parties eligible to be elected as directors to fill up the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Campbell's absence abroad. He likewise read the financial statement.

Mr. GWATKIN (the secretary) then read the following—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In meeting you a second time since the formation of this company, your directors have to lay before you a general outline of the proceedings at the mines, the results, and the present prospects of your property.

They desire to call your attention to the fact that, although five months have elapsed since the last general meeting, only a portion of that time has been expended in the actual working of the mine, in breaking ore; indeed, it will be borne in mind, that at the meeting in August last, Capt. Thomas, your superintendent, stated that, at least three months would be required to complete and adjust the machinery, alter the pump-work in the engine-shaft, and fork the water. The first bargains were set in July, for details of which your directors refer you to the report of that month. This estimate was perfected in November, within the time calculated on; but during that period a considerable quantity of ore was gleaned from the old workings and shallow parts of the mine; the bottom levels being full of water. The result of the remaining two months is shown, in the fact of the 50 tons of ore added to the pile making, at the end of 1850, of 50 tons of ore, calculated ready for the market, and now waiting to be shipped for Swansea, as soon as the vessel, which your directors chartered with coal, shall reach the port of Kenmare; meanwhile, there is at surface a quantity of ore (20 tons raised during the past month) which is being daily prepared and added to the pile, and will, by the delay of the vessel from stress of weather, increase the cargo beyond the 50 tons before alluded to.

In viewing the statistics of some of the principal mines in Cornwall and Devon, the time and capital expended in their mining operations, and the results of produce and sales of ore, your directors would confidently state, that in the comparison, by a reference to the published share lists, your mine at Kenmare will show as favourable, if not a more satisfactory result, than most of them; and presents claims for the most sanguine expectations being realised by the prosecution of the works. The total expenditure on the mines, since the formation of the company, is—

Improvement on mine, 250 <i>l.</i> ; machinery, &c., 253 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	£503	18	8
Reaching the heart of the mine—wages to labourers.	350	1	5
Surface work—salaries, &c., 223 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; labourers, 605 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	828	3	1
Consumable articles—timber, leather, powder, &c.	407	15	8

Total \$2119 18 10

Your directors had, or some time past, contemplated a visit to the mines, in order that at the present meeting they might have been able to give you a report from personal examination, aided by the presence of one or two independent and practical parties; but they have delayed incurring the expense of going to the mines until they were satisfied of their being fully opened—viz., the 36 in. level at full work, and the 46 in. level opened; but as soon as these objects are fully attained, they intend proceeding to the mine with one or two practical mining authorities. They thought it would be most expedient and desirable to order Captain Thomas to take a careful and full examination of the present state of the mine, and to attend this meeting, in order that any information might be elicited from him, which the shareholders might wish to have in detail, and by personal inquiry. He has brought several samples from the recent workings, and also a sample of ore at place, which has been sent to be assayed, but the result has not yet been returned; and on the table are sectional and dialed plans of the underground state of the works, a reference to which will explain the reasons of the former company's working having been diverted from the true direction of the lode, and the consequent temporary failure of the mine.

Your directors are advised that the erection of a water-wheel and an apparatus for crushing the ore would effect a saving of 1861. to 2001. per annum, and that the ore would be thereby better dressed than by hand labour; the cost of which, with the cost of the water-wheel and the crushing apparatus, would be 10000. The estimated monthly produce of ore is 20 tons; and as soon as Croker's shaft is sunk to the 46 fm. level, and the level extended from Croker's to the engine shaft, a distance of 76 fms., and the immediate space intersected by winzes, and a crusher erected, it is calculated that the monthly returns will be about 70 tons, at 101. per ton, and that the monthly expenditure will not exceed 3601.—but this estimate is only a rough one, and it is probable that the returns will be somewhat less than the quantity in the deepest part of the mine (Croker's shaft), and also where seen in the bottom of the δ ; there is every reason to expect that such returns will be made.

The remaining distance to be sunk in Croker's shaft to the 46 fm. level is 10 ft. 1 ft. more will have to be sunk as a fork, and a plat cut in the 46 fm. level. The time calculated to perform this work will be about three months, after which about 1500 ft. per month will be driven east and west of Croker's shaft in the 46 fm. level and also sunk in winzes from the 36 to the 46 fm. levels. A statement of the number of fathoms of ground opened since the commencement of the mine is laid on the table for reference. The balance-sheet, with the accounts and books, are also before you on the table, from which the disbursements of the company, up to the 31st of December, will be seen to amount to \$3808.88. 74.—viz.: in mining expenses, \$1659.09. 3d.; in preliminary expenses, 1444.98. 5d. Of these preliminary expenses \$141.68. 6d. have been incurred, and \$1303.30. 5d. have been brought over the company and for charges on land and for information. Your directors have reason to be satisfied with the superintendence at the mines, and they would again advise, in evidence of Capt. Thomas's opinions of its future productiveness, his willingness to continue on the original engagement with the company, by the acceptance of a commission upon the ores raised in lieu of increase of salary. Having now as clearly and briefly as possible laid before you a report of progress towards the development of your mine, it now remains for you to approve and confirm it, and to proceed to the other business that has to be transacted at this meeting.

<i>Receipts and Expenditure from the 18th April, to 31st Dec., 1851.</i>		
To shareholders' capital, on 15,280 (11) shares	£15,280	0 0
To creditors, as per statement	569	8 2
Total	£15,849	8 2
Cash at bankers, 798l. 5s. 11d.; in hand, 47l. 19s. 2d.	803	5 1
Property—viz: Estate and plant, 6250l.; furniture, 417l. 7s. 11d.; stores, 253l. 18s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 6240l. 7s. 11d.	11,785	14 6
Expenses—viz.: Mining, 1616l. 0s. 2d.; preliminary, 1414l. 8s. 6d.	3,080	8 7
Total	£16,413	0 9

The CHAIRMAN then expressed himself ready to hear any observations from the numerous shareholders present that they might be pleased to make. The documents furnished seemed to give general satisfaction; he would, therefore, propose the report and accounts be received and confirmed, which was carried unanimously. The next business he had to submit to their notice was owing to Mr. Campbell's departure for Calcutta, which occasioned a vacancy in the direction. The board had chosen Mr. J. Thompson Mackenzie in his place, subject to the sanction of the meeting, who unanimously confirmed his election. The board regretted they had not as yet received the assay of their ore samples from Mr. Johnson. They had, however, from others ascertained No. 1 to produce 9 per cent. for copper, and 18 ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 2, 7½ per cent. copper, and 18 ozs. silver—taking which at a low estimate it was worth 107 per ton. They had chartered a vessel out with coal, to bring home a cargo of this ore, and expected it would realise 600*l*. As they held 6240*l* in Exchequer bills and 800*l* in cash, with 4000 reserved shares, and their working expences were not likely to exceed 300*l* per month, with increased returns of ore in prospect, he would, without expressing any opinion as from the board itself, prefer the shareholders deciding how the proceeds of the expected cargo should be applied—whether it should be added to the capital of the company, or go to pay a dividend. Whilst they gave consideration to this, he would ask Capt. Thomas to give the present state and prospects—he being present.

Capt. THOMAS stated that, beyond the 50 tons of ore ready, there was upon the surface dressing 50 tons more. To open the mine as proposed, he thought it would require 12 months to communicate the 76 fms. between Crocker's and the engine-shaft. He found the lode the deeper he had seen it, increasing both in size and quality. After this work was completed, they might reckon on 60 or 70 tons of ore per month, required but a crusher for dressing, which would soon pay itself. The parties last working the mine had lost the lode in the shaft by its change of underlie. He concluded by exhibiting some exceedingly rich stones of ore, and expressing his conviction that it would make good and lasting mine.

Mr. BRAMWELL said, it was always desirable to have a sweetener; and under the highly-favourable position of the mine, both in prospects and finances, he felt no hesitation in proposing that the 600*l.* to be received from the sale of their first produce should be converted into a dividend.

Mr. SWABEY rose to object. This was their first meeting since they had one regularly to work; and he felt assured they had only to wait a few months longer, when a much larger sum might be divided among the shareholders—at least, 5*s.* per share; and until then he should move an amendment that no dividend be declared.

Mr. GREEN seconded it. He was averse to even contemplating a dividend from unsold produce; it would not look well; therefore let it be first realised, and talk about what was to be done with the proceeds after.—Mr. Sutton and several others concurred.

Mr. BRAMWELL at once withdrew his motion, which was not seconded, and all present seemed better satisfied to wait until at least 25 could be declared. The CHAIRMAN then called attention to clause 8 of the deed, in reference to 1000 shares in reserve. They had been held, the board having the option of taking or distributing them up to the 31st Dec. last; that time having expired, they were now at the disposal of the shareholders.

Mr. GREEN observed that they formed part of the property of the company, and might be divided, *pro rata*, among the proprietors.

HENNOCK MINING COMPANY.

The agent reports that the engine shaft is sinking by nine men, and is down 6 fms. below the 30 fm. level, the ground favourable; the middle idle, dropping into the western one, likely to form a junction before they reach the 40 fm. level. The 30 north is driving at 34. per fm.—improved for silver-lead—and a winze is to be sunk in it down to the 4th, which will open ground, likely to work, at 6s. or ss. tribute. The engine and pitwork are in very good order, and keeping the water well.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

And first, with respect to the shareholders.—The first point worthy of notice is that the necessary capital will be formed by the payments made in the first instance by persons taking shares, so that no one will be called upon to make further advances, the liability to which often causes much embarrassment to shareholders in joint-stock companies. The objects to which the capital of the company is to be applied are few and simple, whilst in every instance the cost will be capable of easy calculation, and may be effectually regulated by the committee, according to the amount of the business to be carried on, and the expenses to be incurred by the emigrants. The course will be to afford facilities for them to proceed at their own cost, but with the advantage of having good vessels provided for them, with perfect accommodation, and at a moderate charge. Neither is it intended to pay wages to persons employed in digging for gold. They will work for their own benefit, under certain regulations—the company sustaining them at their own expense with the necessary supplies and subsistence, which will not be forced upon them in the objectionable mode of the truck system. And if the committee shall be careless or improvident in the matters of expenditure, the shareholders themselves, at the meetings to be held once a month, will have continual means in their power of controlling and correcting such errors. It is evidently so arranged that in case of any undertaking, which holds out so fair a prospect of profitable return, will there be found so great security from risk of loss as in the present.

There is yet another class of persons to whose notice the scheme of this company may be fairly recommended :—There are in Great Britain, and more particularly in Ireland, numerous landlords who are willing to assist some of their smaller tenants in emigrating, but find difficulty in selecting the spot to which they may be most advantageously directed. Analogous cases constantly occur of tradesmen obliged by various circumstances to give up business, whose friends may be willing and able to assist them towards emigration. In any such cases, the party willing to give his assistance by paying the whole or part of the passage money, calculated upon the most moderate scale, may place the party whom he intends to benefit in a very advantageous position; and, if he so think fit, he may make arrangements for the gradual re-payment of his advance by stoppage in the hands of the officers of the company of a small portion of the profit coming to the emigrant; and the principle of life insurance may also be brought in aid to further secure such advances. Those who are desirous to assist in such manner, or whose relations, who may be obliged, by taking shares in the adventure, to watch its progress, will ascertain from time to time the result of their benevolent exertions, whilst they will at the same time receive a very handsome return for their investment.

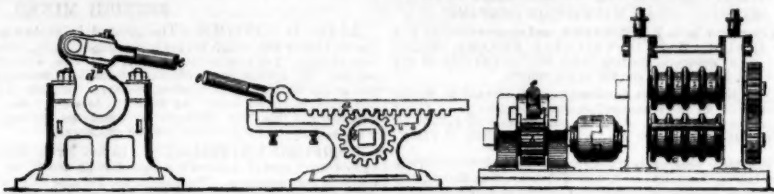
WHEAL MARY EMMA.—The directors of this company went down to Tawistock on Wednesday, to personally examine the property, and were, we understand, highly gratified, their most sanguine anticipations having been fully realised. After a searching investigation, they feel confident the sett has many local advantages of a promising character; that the property is valuable, and

TRESEKERRY AND ADJACENT MINES—We are informed that Messrs. Winterbottom and Company have obtained sets of Tresekerry Mine, North Downs mine, Wheal Chance, Wheal Rose, Wheal Busy, Tre Hallenbach Mine, and others, which they have taken in effective operation. These mines are situated in the parishes of Gwennap, St. Agnes, Kenwyn, and Redruth, Cornwall; and, as a united concern, will exceed in extent any other in the two western counties; and we believe, too, it is regarded as a speculation of great promise. We are much gratified to find that this spirited company have met with such success as has crowned their labours in Georgia Consols, Halamanning, and Porkellis United Mines; and we wish them abundant success in the above gigantic undertaking. Several parties have tried in vain to obtain the sets, but all obstacles thereto are now removed.

MINING IN IRELAND.—The following is an abstract of a report made by Mr^s K. Maynard, respecting a lead mine in the county of Clare, on the estate of Rev. W. J. Purdon and H. Singleton, Esq. The mine began to be worked in the year 1834 by Messrs. John Taylor and Co., and was continued until the year 1840. It made extraordinary bunches and returned great profits.

100

ELLIS'S PATENT BLOOMING ROLLS.



The above drawing represents two elevations of an improved machine for rolling blooms, or piles of iron, for which a patent has been obtained by Mr. Thomas Ellis, sen., of the Tredegar Iron-Works, Monmouthshire. Fig. 2 represents a front view, and fig. 1 a transverse section, showing the rack, *a*, and pinion, *b*, which give motion to the bottom roll, *c*; *d* is a crank, which gives, by means of the connecting rod, *e*, a reciprocating motion to the rack, *a*, and pinion, *b*; thereby causing the rolls to rotate, first in one direction and then in the other; the result is, that by rolling the pile forwards and backwards in the direction of its length, both ends are alike; a circumstance which is of the utmost importance to the merchant, and to which the attention of the railway engineer is particularly directed, from the fact that the bar of iron is greatly improved, and of equal quality throughout its entire length.

By this invention the bloom does not require to be lifted over the top of the rolls as heretofore, whereby a great saving of time and labour is effected, as evidenced by the fact, that two men and two boys can roll 5 tons per hour, or 60 tons per day, of 12 hours; and blooms, of from 10 cwt. to 1 ton, can be rolled with comparative ease. The machine, which has been at work for some time, and may be seen in operation at the Tredegar Iron-Works, has rolled upwards of 13,000 tons, without the slightest accident, and is highly spoken of by all who have seen it at work.

Original Correspondence.

MR. GURNEY'S SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE IN COLLIERIES.

SIR,—No person can entertain a higher sense than I do of Mr. Gurney's benevolent exertions to benefit the working collier. I differ, as you are aware, from his views of the applicability of the steam-jet to colliery ventilation, and for this plain reason—that in locomotives, where its draught is needed, there is a very short ascending column, but in collieries there is a very lofty ascending column, and, therefore, it is not needed. I have also shown that in the case of a supposititious column of cold air descending the upcast shaft, in consequence of the heated column not being large enough to fill it, nothing more is required than so to narrow that shaft, that it may be impossible for the cold air to enter. We know that cold heavy air will always rush close to the fire the shortest way, until a proper upward current is established; but this once done, and the right motion fairly set a going, nothing but some extremely bad arrangement can permit of its recurrence. There has been a great deal of very refined and untenable speculation upon what is called the natural brattice. These speculations have left out one important fact, and substituted mere subtle conceptions in its stead. Carbonic acid gas, even at 150°, which is a very ample temperature to take for an upcast shaft, is heavier than atmospheric air at 60°. This presents a fully sufficient reason why the ascensive power of the column should not keep pace with the quantity of coal consumed. If a great proportion of the air passing into the upcast shaft has been converted into carbonic acid, we may actually have the column comprised in it heavier than that in the downcast shaft of cold air; and we may clearly see how the admission of a part of the unheated current into the upcast above the furnace, to dilute the hot heavy air, will increase the buoyancy. The needful remedy is to increase the heat up the whole height of the shaft by narrowing its diameter, giving the gases by increased velocity no time to cool in the upper part, which is usually at least 50° colder than the bottom. Some have supposed that friction would so increase with the velocity as to neutralise its effects; but this sort of friction is greatly overrated. An ascending stream of air is not a solid column, in which, in the ratio of speed, friction on the circumference retards the whole mass. The body of the column must be considered as moving upon friction-rollers of the highest possible degree of perfection. In such cases, the power which induces velocity on a large mass increases in a greater ratio than the friction. Nothing can exceed the mobility of the particles of a fluid. The friction upon the circumference of the air is, therefore, not imparted to the mass, if the pit side be smooth, with no projections to reflect the retarding impulse at angles towards the centre. It is at the turns especially, and in a minor degree by rough and unequal dimensions in the air-roads, that the moving power is destroyed in ventilation, not in the ascent up a long straight tube. Some time since, I entered at length upon the very erroneous impressions entertained by writers as to the proper diameter of upcast shafts; and I trust my remarks have had some effect, because Mr. Blackwell, some months after, in his report on the Aberdare explosion, referred to the advantage gained by increase of heat in a small upcast shaft as a fact not generally known. It certainly had been generally overlooked—at least, by the writers; for the proper view is too obvious and simple to escape acknowledgment when attention is called to it—indeed, Mr. Blackwell's report as commissioner, published a few months before my remarks, does not advert to this point, although in every other respect it is the most elaborate and complete treatise on colliery management that was ever composed; and his late colleague, Mr. Dunn, has been long known to advocate the opposite and incorrect practice. It might be an important feature in Mr. Gurney's Society to press correct views of all the bearings of this disputed question. But what continually appeals to my mind as an unceasing subject of surprise, is the apparent apathy and certain silence of Mr. Gurney, and other benevolent persons, interested in the welfare of the working collier, on the highly-important consideration of life assurance. A company has been established for two years, of the highest substantiality and first-rate management, which, for a small premium, provides relief, not only in cases of death, but of injury; and yet not one individual of the *professedly* benevolent have ever made one remark upon it in your pages. I am constantly regarding this as a surprising fact. Why is benevolence so awe-struck before this proposition—so tongue-tied that it dare not even find fault with it? Where, for instance, is Mr. Colwell's eloquence, poured forth so profusely two years since? The constant and minute relations which would exist, were such assurance general, between the agents of the assurance company and the arrangements of the collieries, is so obvious, that I really cannot give intelligent persons, with benevolent motives, the credit for so much dullness of apprehension as not to perceive the advantage. No one has yet denied that it will promote the best mode of inspection that can possibly be devised to prevent accidents, and, when they have unavoidably occurred, to relieve their attendant miseries. Under what spell, then, does the trumpet of philanthropy fail to send forth its prolonged or flutful blasts upon such a theme? It is, I trust, the very first subject, as it is by far the most important, to which the Society for Protection of Life in Collieries will direct its attention.—Feb. 6.

DAVID MUSHET.

LOCAL GEOLOGY.

SIR,—As I have not the fifth volume of the Cornish Geological Society's *Transactions* at hand, will Mr. Prideaux oblige me by indicating more distinctly the geologist to whom he refers? There is one geologist who has done all that Mr. Prideaux describes, and a great deal more; but his book is not a great book, at least as respects *bulk*, though otherwise very great; neither is he at leisure, nor likely to be so, for the man who has created a science from which, "by systematic and inductive reasonings from facts known, we can infer, without empirical guesses, where productive lodes are to be found," will not be permitted much leisure in these times, strongly through his views are opposed by a multitude, whose interest is that *mining should not be stripped of its empirical character*. The occupation of the *looming* Othellos would be gone—neither the bulk of the book, nor the stature of the author, agreeing with Mr. Prideaux's description. Who, then, is he? For he will now be especially wanted in Cornwall, to aid the honest men as your correspondent, Mr. Charles Thomas, in the exposure of the crude, rambling, and inaccurate lucubrations of theory, *probably from beneath affords, as it were, something of an insight into the distances there more abundantly occurring*. What if they do not see there at all? As Mr. Thomas most correctly and practically illustrates. Is this geology? So far as geology means "a talk about the

earth" it is so; but is it science or empirical guesswork, and to what does it afford an insight? To jobbing, dishonesty, credulity, foolish expectations, gambling, and fraudulent reports, manufactured to suit those who find—

"the pleasure is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

and, at the last, the ruin of the confiding and ignorant, with disgrace to mining. This is the course openly recommended some time since by one of your so-called practical correspondents—practical, I suppose, in such doings—"not to be particular about the indications of mineral; though there may be none, to cut away, and expend plenty of money, convinced that in a county so mineralised as Cornwall something is sure to be reached at last." "By all means let us have truth" as well as schools, and "apostrophes of science falsely so called." What need of pretence if a man does not or cannot understand a subject, still more if he will not understand it? what remains but to say so at once, and have done with the matter and its consequences.—Feb. 6.

DAVID MUSHET.

EARLY DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

The following extract appears to me of sufficient interest to deserve a place in your Journal, as it points out a portion of California hitherto unexplored for gold, observed to be auriferous 130 years ago. It is an extract from the voyage of Captain George Sheveloff in the *Speedwell*, of 24 guns, 106 men, in 1719, on the coast of California, in *Harris's Voyages and Travels*. After conjecturing that America and Asia were joined to the north, he says—"Leaving, however, these conjectures to be supported or confuted by future discoveries, I shall confine myself to facts, and report only what I have seen or known, for the information of the present age or posterity. The eastern coast of that part of California which I had a sight of appears to be mountainous, barren, and sandy, and very like some parts of Peru; but, nevertheless, the soil about Puerto, Seguro, and very likely in most parts of the valleys, is a rich black mould, which, as you turn it fresh up to the sun, appears as if intermingled with gold dust, some of which we endeavoured to wash and purify from the dirt; but though we were a little prejudiced against the thoughts that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with the common earth, yet we endeavoured to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it, and the more we did, the more it appeared like gold. In order to be further satisfied, I brought away some of it, which we lost in our confusions at China; but be that as it will, it is very probable that this country abounds in metals of all sorts, though the inhabitants had no utensils or ornament of any metal whatsoever, which is no wonder, since they are so perfectly ignorant of all arts." I am inclined to think, but for the loss of the sample, the gold discoveries in California would have been made a century ago.

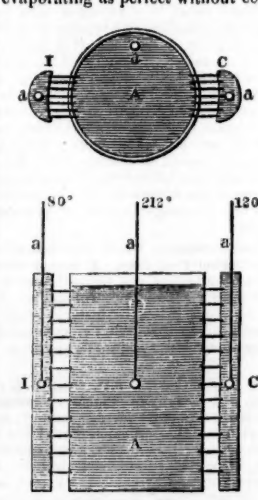
BELL WILLIAMS.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

WILLIAMS'S CONDUCTOR PINS.

SIR,—The slow progress of an invention is no proof of its inutility. Its progress may be retarded by its not being put prominently before the public—by the consumers being prejudiced by a class of manufacturers whose interest it opposes, or by mere prejudice. Take corrugated iron as an example, which at one time was as much neglected as it is now sought after with avidity.

The heat-conductor pins, patented by Mr. C. Wye Williams, appears to me to be much in the same transition state. They are now but sparingly adopted, though always with success; whereas in a few years no copper-smith, founder, or boiler-maker will deem any vessel for boiling or evaporating as perfect without conductor pins.



calated in so short a time, while relatively it proves the great advantage obtained by copper over iron.

The conductor pins may be attached to all parts of the furnace and flues of marine boilers, and an experience of several years has proved their durability. They have been inserted in the fire-box of locomotive boilers, and in the fore part, back, and sides of stationary engine boilers, with the best results. Being authorised to use these conductor pins, I shall be happy at any time to give every information to any of your correspondents curious in these matters.—Moorgate-street, City, Feb. 9.

H. DIRCKS.

BIRAM'S ANEMOMETER, FOR MEASURING THE AIR.

SIR,—I have frequently been applied to for a table, by which to correct the rate indicated by my anemometer when measuring currents of air at a low velocity. I respectfully request you to submit to the readers of the *Mining Journal* the following, which I think will be a near approximation, for correcting the 6-inch anemometer; but I should at the same time feel obliged to any persons who will publish, by your permission, in your columns, the result of any observations they may make, confirmatory or otherwise, of the views I here take.

It is evident that any instrument, however delicately made, which has to be put in motion by a current of air, will require a certain strength of current to overcome the inertia and friction of the instrument before motion can be produced. What that velocity is may, I think, be tolerably well ascertained by walking with the anemometer in a passage, where there is no current, at such a speed as just to produce continuous motion, and, by noticing the number of feet per minute walked, to produce that effect. The pressure upon the instrument by a current of air at this velocity indicates the power necessary to overcome the friction and inertia; but as the pressure of the current of air increases as the square of the velocity, therefore, if the speed is doubled, the pressure will have increased fourfold, but one-fourth of the pressure must be deducted as representing the friction. If the velocity be trebled, the pressure will be ninefold; but one-ninth must be deducted for friction. If the velocity be quadrupled, one-sixteenth must be deducted for friction, and so on, in the inverse ratio to the square of the velocity. The following table is constructed, supposing the instrument to be just put in motion by a current of air moving at 100 feet per minute, which I think will be somewhere about the average amount of friction of the instrument. The line No. 1 shows the number to be added for every 10 feet velocity per minute under 100 feet. Thus, if the instrument is barely put in motion, consider 100 feet as the true velocity of the current per minute. If the instrument shows 30 ft. per minute, then $30 \times 86 = 116$ feet, is the velocity of the air. No. 2 line shows, in the

same way, the amount to be added when the instrument indicated from 100 to 200 feet—thus to 150 add 50 = 200, the true velocity.

Supposing the friction of the instrument to be different to the table here calculated, any person may adjust a table for himself, for his own particular instrument. For instance, if it be found that the anemometer is kept in continuous motion by a current of 80, 70, or 60 feet per minute; multiply the number in the table by the decimal .8, .7, or .6, and the product will be the correct sum to be added in each case.

BEN. BIRAM.

Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham, Feb. 4.

REVOLUTIONS OF ANEMOMETER PER MINUTE.

	0 ft.	10 ft.	20 ft.	30 ft.	40 ft.	50 ft.	60 ft.	70 ft.	80 ft.	90 ft.
No. 1	100	95	91	86	82	78	74	70	66	63
" 2, 100 feet	61	58	55	53	51	50	48	46	44	43
" 3, 200 "	41	40	39	38	37	35	34	33	32	31
" 4, 300 "	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
" 5, 400 "	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
" 6, 500 "	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
" 7, 600 "	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
" 8, 700 "	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
" 9, 800 "	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
" 10, 900 "	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
" 11, 1000 "	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

GOLD MINING OPERATIONS.

SIR,—I observe with satisfaction that you have from time to time called attention to the large number of gold mining undertakings in California and Australia; you have felt it your duty to recommend caution and discrimination before embarking in such enterprises. There can be no question that some of these companies promise very fairly, and are countenanced by names known to be honourable and respectable. No doubt, also, that their projectors, in the large majority of cases, mean well, and promise no more than what they are sanguine enough to believe to be practicable, from the various reports put into circulation concerning the richness of the discoveries, and the great prizes reaped by some individuals. But it cannot be too strongly represented that in many of the prospectuses, and other published accounts, which appear almost daily, the very nature and character of the gold regions, and of the quartz veins especially, are greatly misapprehended. Of gold quarries, in the sense commonly understood, there are absolutely none whatever either in California or Australia; the very richest of the quartz operations are merely "diggings," not quarries. Even in California, where the quartz masses predominate, it is almost all surface work; and what are called "washings" is mere hand work over a scattered and extended ground, which can only be carried to any considerable extent by securing long ranges on the rivers' banks, through districts, often widely separated, which may be found to partake of the peculiarities required for gold formation. It must be plain that, whatever may be the extent of the contemplated operations, to work ground of either of these descriptions, cannot possibly require the enormous amount of paid-up capital which appears in the prospectuses of so many of these companies—such capitals ranging from 100,000 to 500,000. Most really be pronounced as altogether preposterous, if not deceitful and delusive.

Unlike the works required to carry out operations in our home mines, the ores in which are brought up from deep ground by powerful and costly engines, after long protracted preparatory labours in the formation of shafts and levels, the heaviest of the gold works, as already intimated, are "diggings," and surface scrapings or searchings, the latter more especially in Australia, where English capital is so largely directed. The operations in the gold regions will be chiefly hand-machine work; for in Australia, at all events, the gold is notoriously either confined to the surface, or to depths not exceeding a few yards. In extreme cases, it is fully understood that the machinery required for crushing the quartz and separating the precious metal, and for draining the holes, need not exceed from 5 to 10 horse power. It will, therefore, be plainly evident that very large capitals are wholly unnecessary and must prove burdensome rather than advantageous, besides offering temptations to carelessness, rashness, and recklessness.

It is right that such views should be generally diffused as timely warnings. In gold searchings, as well as in other enterprises, it may be taken for granted that profits will be in proportion to the skill and caution, the honour, industry, and ability displayed in the management both at home and abroad. I by no means desire to discourage enterprise in any quarter of the world; on the contrary, I am myself pretty largely interested in home mines, and also in the gold mines of both Australia and California. For that very reason I may get credit for desiring right views in such matters, as error may produce mischief to myself as well as to others. No doubt the home mines, especially the copper, lead, and iron, afford an ample field for capital, and are most desirable, as being more surely and certainly under control, as well as offering rich returns. My advice to all capitalists who desire to embark in the foreign or colonial gold adventures is, that they prefer a really and truly working company, with a small but efficient capital (say not exceeding 20,000 paid-up), and conducted on the simplest approved principle, with some known and experienced person (a resident) to direct the mining operations. On such a basis there is reason to expect good success, for the gold fields develop increasing riches almost daily, both in Australia and California.—G.: Feb. 12.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—Since my letter of the 4th instant, advice has been received from the mines up to Monday, 29th Dec., when no fresh contract had been made as to Rayas; therefore, we may presume that, on the Thursday following, the company surrendered over possession to the Mexican holders, and have patiently waited until it suits them to repay any part of the balance of \$248,536 due from that quarter. We may almost venture to place it alongside the Zacatecas outstanding claims of \$400,000 that we have so long anxiously hoped and desired in vain to receive. Both are likely to remain as "dead letters," if more energetic measures are not pursued upon the spot than our agents seem to be taking. We want men of a different calibre on the field of action, who have a perfect knowledge of mining and commercial pursuits. Such are easily found; and with all diffidence to Mr. Charles Morris, he has not shaken that opinion one iota. The present condition of affairs convinces others as well as myself that this is the one thing needful.

The knowledge Mr. Parkman has of mining arises from his being one of the numerous resident mine holders, not as a practical miner. I look upon him as I would one of the lords in a Cornish mine, who, standing in such a position, is certainly not the person that would be allowed to manage the underground operations on behalf of the other shareholders. Experience has proved the evil of allowing the lord's agent to act as purser in our English mines, except where they hold a preponderating influence; and even then there are instances which have led to bickerings, driving the other adventurers to sell their shares and get out of the concern. Jealousy will naturally arise; and it cannot be denied that Mr. Parkman is one of our mine proprietors. Self-interest, therefore, causes him to spend money in such property much beyond the estimate furnished or contemplated.

Is he not leading us on to continue to do so at this moment? This requires looking into, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Legg, Weston, and Anderson will not lose sight of it. If they were publicly to announce themselves satisfied, there need no more be said on the subject. While they are pausing, the adventurers are actually forcing their shares into the market for sale in large quantities. The profit by the buscones' work is already decreased to one-half what it was three months ago; it now is only \$10,765 2 7 for the four weeks ending the 20th Dec.: 10 days may yield \$3000 more, and then there is an end of that. At Aldama, a mere protection from "denuncio" is all that is doing there, and we are told "an agreement has been entered into for working of Trinidad." This sombre intelligence is all the communication submitted to the notice of the shareholders, and, of course, the meaning of such "agreement" is that "the very skilful miner, who combines local knowledge with much experience in mining," has actually commenced working the mine at his own individual expense, fully determined to prove that the "valuable and highly-prized vein of La Luz is within the company's territory." I trust he will be successful, though away runs one-half the profit to be derived therefrom. But is this the state our property ought to be placed in, and we remain passive? I contend it is not, and that if our agents were as they ought to be—men conversant with the duties entrusted to them—we should not be in the critical position we are. Taking the same view as Mr. Legg, and speaking from actual experience, a committee is required more now than ever it was before; and as the board "had not the least objection to it," why not take steps to have one appointed at once?—Islington, Feb. 12.

NUNEZ.

POLISHED SURFACES COVERED WITH ASPERITIES: DIAMOND.—The polish of which the surfaces of certain bodies, such as steel, the diamond, and other precious stones, are susceptible, is an evidence at once of the limited sensibility of our organs, and the unlimited divisibility of matter. This polish is produced, as is well known, by the friction of emery powder or diamond dust, and consequently each individual grain of such powder or dust must leave a little trench or trace upon the surface submitted to such friction. It is evident, therefore, that after this process has been completed, the surface which presents to the senses such brilliant polish, and apparently infinite smoothness, is in reality covered with protuberances and indentations, the height and depth of which cannot be less than the diameter of the particles of powder by which the polish has been produced.—Dr. Lardner.

HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.—A great explosion took place in the mountain quarries at Holyhead, now supplying stone for the breakwater and pier at the new harbour, which was effected by the agency of the electric fluid. Upwards of 7000 lbs. of gunpowder was placed in three chambers, excavated in a heading, 66 ft. long, carried out from a shaft 55 ft. deep. The explosion was, of course, simultaneous with the transmission of the fluid, blowing down upwards of 30,000 tons of stone, many masses of which were of immense weight.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of 3d William and Mary (1691), confirmed by Statute 14th and 15th Victoria, c. 160.

Governor—Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., 218, Strand.
Deputy-Governor—JOHN HENRY PELL, Esq., Oak Hill, East Barnet.

COURT OF ASSISTANTS.

ANDREW BONAR, Esq., Gloucester-street, Portman-square
ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Esq., Old Broad-street
ALFRED FOWLER, Esq., Datchet
GEORGE GAY, Esq., Bedford-park
WILLIAM GILBERTSON, Esq., Warrford-court
ALFRED JAMESON, Esq., Lloyd's
JOHN PERCE KENNARD, Esq., Lombard-street
P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Old Jewry
WILLIAM AMBROSE SHAW, Esq., Wycombe Lodge, Kensington
J. ASHTON YATES, Esq., Bryanston-square

Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street; Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Desborough, Young, and Desborough, 6, Sise-lane, London.

BOOKERS.

Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 68, Old Broad-street, London.

This company is about to be re-organised, under the authority of an Act obtained in the last Session of Parliament. Under the provisions of this Act, the old capital of the Company has been reduced from £1,250,000 to £200,000, and a further sum of £200,000 is authorised to be raised in shares of £25 each, which the Act declares shall, in all respects and for all purposes, be entitled to preference over the present capital of the company.

To the holders of these shares a preferential interest, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, will be guaranteed, besides the right to participate in the general profits of the company equally with the proprietors of old stock, after the latter shall have received a dividend of £4 per cent. per annum.

The sum thus raised will be employed partly in redeeming from the Bank of England, who are mortgagees in possession, the valuable estates and works of the company at Cwm Avon, in Glamorganshire, which have cost nearly £700,000, and may now be redeemed for an almost nominal sum, while the residue will constitute the working capital of the company.

From the great value and efficiency of the works, a large profit may be confidently expected from the future operations of the company. This expectation is well founded, and will be apparent from the fact that the Bank, while retaining the property as mortgagees in possession, and working it to a very limited extent, and with a view only to prevent its absolute depreciation, realised a net profit during the last year of £15,000.

As the company is incorporated by Royal Charter, confirmed by a special Act of Parliament, the shareholders are protected against any personal risk or liability.

Prospectuses, containing full terms and particulars, and the form of application for shares, may be had on application at the offices at Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 68, Old Broad-street.

BRAICH GOCH SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES, TAL-Y-LLYN, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH-WALES.

Capital £14,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.

SECRETARY—Mr. John Fish.

OFFICES.—No. 4, CUSHION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

A company having been formed for working the above extensive quarries, as advertised a short time since, has recently been joined by some highly respectable gentlemen, who, after a careful investigation into the merits and value of the undertaking, and also of the rules and regulations under which it is conducted, have entered upon the committee of management.

The committee now OFFERS to respectable parties the UNDISPOSED SHARES, by transfers only. The lucrative character of the undertaking may be relied upon with certainty. A dividend on the amount paid upon the shares will be made by July next.

Prospectuses and shares may be obtained of the Secretary, at the offices, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; of the solicitor, Philip Johnson, Esq., 9, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. Brooks, and Co., 20, Fenchurch-street; and at the Gloucester Slate Works, where samples of slate and slabs may also be seen.—Prospectuses and shares may also be had of the under-mentioned brokers:—Messrs. James Lane, 33, Throgmorton-street; M. Francis and Co., 1, Crown-court, Throgmorton-street; Huggison and Dobson, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; J. Power, 22, Fowles-street, Dublin; J. A. Eadon, Sheffield.

WHEEL SURPRISE (COPPER).

Divided into 4000 shares.

NOW AT WORK ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

This mine is situated in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tawstock, in the county of Devon, and extends a distance of 10 fathoms east and west, on the course of the lodes, joining Devon Barras Burn, and running in the same channel with, and parallel to, the lodes of the most productive mines in the Tavistock district—namely, Great Wheel Friendship on the north, which has raised £1,136,662 worth of ore; near, and in the same direction as the Devon Great Consols, when Jack Thomas, Bedford United, Wheel Crebor, Crowndale, Gumnis Lake, &c., lodes which have not only proved productive of immense quantities of copper ore, but paid handsome profits to the adventurers.

Taking into consideration the favourable position of this site, the strata of ground approximating the granite, the number and character of the lodes, the supply of water-power available for mechanical and other purposes, are in themselves sufficient to command the most favourable result.

Mining operations have been commenced, and preparations are now making for the erection of a powerful water-wheel, in order to prosecute the works with vigour; and it is confidently anticipated that the lodes will soon be developed to a profitable extent.

Application for the unappropriated shares, with copies of reports and all particulars, to be made to T. Fuller and Co., 41, Throgmorton-street, London.

PENLLYNE COURT LEAD MINES, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

In 3000 shares—deposit, 10s. per share.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—(To be appointed at the first meeting.)

PURSER—Charles Low, Esq., Penclwdd, near Swansea.

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.

RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Henry Francis.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—19, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

These mines are very extensive, and are situated in the parishes of Penlllyn and Llangan, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire; they are held under lease direct from the freeholder (William Salmon, Esq., of Penlllyn Court), for thirty-one years, at a royalty of 1-15th for the first eleven years, and 1-12th for the remainder.

The primary lode in this property extends upwards of a mile; and it appears that, about eighty years since, an extensive system of mining, so far as was compatible with the age, was carried on, inasmuch as not only are the foundations of the engine-house and dressing-floors still apparent, but also the remains of a smelting establishment, with large piles of lead slabs scattered around, and which fact of itself would prove that a considerable quantity of ore was then obtained.

In addition, however, to this evidence, the ancient records of the town of Cowbridge give evidence of the extent and character of the lodes, and so clearly that a lease of the property has been obtained on most favourable terms, with right reserved therein to repair and use the smelting-works, if necessary; and as coal can be obtained at a very cheap rate within three miles of the mine, it is proposed to raise sufficient capital for the purpose of working the whole length of the ground upon the highest principles of modern mining: in the first instance, to drive an adit to drain the old workings, and then, by the erection of a powerful steam-engine, to combine all requisite apparatus for working the mine to a considerable depth.

To carry out these views effectually, it is estimated that the engine and surface works will require about £2000; and, taking the labour cost for 12 months at £120 per month, a capital of £2500 is deemed sufficient to secure returns from the mine.

The holders of the lease will assign their interest for 600 shares; and it is proposed to divide the capital of the company into 3000 parts, with a deposit of 10s.: the future calls are estimated at 5s. in June or July, and a like call about the end of the year.

Prospectuses, with the rules and regulations of the Cost-book appended, and all further information, may be obtained at the offices of the company, 19, Royal Exchange; of Capt. Matthew Francis, 7, John-street, Adelphi; or Charles Low, Esq., Penclwdd, near Swansea; to whom application for shares may be made.

REPORT.

December 17, 1851.

GENTLEMEN.—In following my instructions, I have just visited the Penlllyn Court Mines. I find the ground covering a very large tract of country, on which traces of ancient mining exist to a considerable extent, as well as the remains of a smelting establishment, and a barbarous attempt at supplying steam power; all this, however, was evidently a failure, as the miners only succeeded in pumping the works dry to a depth of 10 or 12 fms., while the bodies of ore, from the old records, and the remaining appearances of the lodes, seems to have been 2 or 3 feet of solid lead. I went over the back of the principal lode for a length of 300 to 400 fms., and I have never seen more beautiful veins, with reference to the minerals, even connected with the richest deposits of metals; the lodes may honestly be described as being full of gossan and lead to the surface, of the richest sort, and from 2 to 4 and 6 feet wide. I am quite confident that by opening the mine a most valuable mining property will soon be developed.

(Signed) MATTHEW FRANCIS.

To the Committee of the Penlllyn Court Mine.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK (Incorporated by Charter).

For receiving DEPOSITS at INTEREST MAKING ADVANCES on APPROVED SECURITIES, GRANTING CASH CREDITS, and transacting every other description of Banking Business, ISSUES OF PROMISSORY NOTES or BILLS, payable in London, of any amount, and bearing interest or not at the option of the depositors or purchasers.

These Promissory Notes are free of charge, and are transferable and negotiable, and may be taken either for deposits or be used in the varied transactions of commerce at home and abroad. The rates of interest at present allowed by the bank are as follows:—

On deposits for new shares for the gradual increase of the capital in terms of the Charter 4 per cent. per annum.

On deposit accounts, or deposits for six months, 3 per cent.

On balances of drawing accounts, held at call—rates varying with the sum and time in bank. In all cases the interest is reckoned from day to day.

Detailed terms of business, and forms of application for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the chief office of the bank, and at the branches in the Strand, Lambeth, and Islington.

By order of the directors,
HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

ED. J. DENT HAS REMOVED FROM 82 TO 61, STRAND

(Being 51 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford street), and is now conducting an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th February, 20th March, and of alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 17th February, 1st April, and 1st of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 8th February, 2nd March, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WEST-ERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and particulars of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

NEW ROTARY ENGINE.—M. V. Lemoigne, of Cette, has just specified his patent for certain improvements in rotary and other steam-engines.

The rotary engine consists of an external cylinder of irregular internal contour, within which revolves a drum fixed to the main shaft of the engine, and provided with four blades or pistons, which are successively protruded from the drum to be acted on by the steam as it enters the cylinder. The pistons are connected in pairs by links, so that while one is protruded to its fullest extent, the other one opposite to it will be drawn within the drum. The position of the drum is eccentric to the axis of the main cylinder, the interior of which it touches at two points of its circumference, and these points being packed, to prevent steam passing, act as stops or abutments. The pistons are actuated by eccentrics, or cams, external to the cylinder, for the purpose of causing them to be protruded from the drum at the proper moment to be acted on by the entering steam, and again drawn within it when the steam has exerted its impelling force.—Claims: 1. The general arrangement and construction of the rotary-engine described.—2. The peculiar form of eccentrics, or cams, for working the blades.—3. The system, or mode, of actuating the blades.—4. The application and use of external eccentrics, or cams.

THE UNION TIN MINING COMPANY.—This company is formed for working a set in the neighbourhood of St. Austell, immediately to the east of the Great Beam Mine, which paid large profits to the proprietors; the set is extensive, having several lodes; one of which has been worked on its course for 200 fms. by the ancients, who were enabled to go lower than 4 or 5 fms. by manual labour; as a proof of their returning large quantities of tin, about 2000 worth has been extracted from the promoters at 1-18th dwt., who, not being able to carry it out alone, propose to divide it into 3000 shares, reserving to themselves, for work done, 1000 free up to 20s., leaving 2000 for the public, at 20s. per share, payable as required, first call to be 5s. per share. The produce is said to be the best grain tin, worth 60s. per ton; and it is expected that within six months after the erection of an engine the mine will prove a profitable undertaking.

THE TY-MAWR SLATE QUARRY.—This company has been formed for working the valuable slate and slab in Ty-Mawr Quarry, at Nantlle Vale, situated in the parish of Llanfyllin, in Carnarvonshire. It covers an area of 75 acres, running in length 400 yards on the course of the vein, with a width of 100 yards, yielding two kinds of slate—light blue, and purple red. These slates are stated to be of first-class quality, of even cleavage, light and strong. They are smooth on each side, without spots or stripes, will bear great edgeway pressure with great deflection, and are finely laminated. The quarry is sufficiently cleared to allow 300 men to commence work immediately; there is ample space for the refuse heaps, with an abundant supply of water from the neighbouring mountains for all purposes of machinery, thereby dispensing with a steam-engine and its accompanying expense. Attached to the ownership of the quarry is the possession of a wharf and quay, free of any charge, or dues, alongside which vessels of 150 tons burden can lie and load, with conveniences for stowing away large stocks of slates, a privilege considered equal to a saving of 200s. per annum. The property is held direct from the freeholder, at a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton, and the capital required for the purchase is 15,000s. It is therefore proposed to raise 15,000s., in 3000 shares, at 5s. each: leaving 4000s. for working capital. From the prepared estimates a profit is shown of 20 per cent. on the outlay, and the capital being returned twice in the year, as is usual in slate works, gives a return of 40 per cent. per annum. In a report on this property by Mr. C. S. Richardson, who is well acquainted with Welsh, Devon, and Cornish slate quarries, he states that he never saw one hold out more positive assurances. The slate raised is all saleable; and taking an average of the whole produce, the quality and marketable value will equal, if not exceed, any within the principality, and there is land sufficient for the deposit of the overburthen for a century to come, in removing which nearly enough slate will be produced to cover the expense of extending the works.

The chemical operations of the Irish Peat Company, which commenced on the 8th of December, have been continued since that time. It is now stated that the results have steadily realised the calculations put forward, and that the practicability of employing the waste gases for the purposes of fuel has also been fully demonstrated. In the course of a week or two the products obtained from the various processes will be brought to market, and the commercial prospects of the undertaking can then be estimated with some approach to certainty.

In the Penzance County Court, Messrs. Conison, merchants, sought to recover 347 l. 10s. 4d. of H. Ellery, J. Lowry, and H. E. Trehwella, as adventurers in West Wheel Rose, afterwards abandoned; the latter pleaded infancy, and Mr. Roscorla strongly remarked on such plea, and the position it placed him in before the world: he had taken up shares with a view to profit, and had acted unfaithfully towards his brother adventurers. Mr. J. Coulson proved the debt; C. Matthews, W. H. Coulson, and Capt. Bennetts, the delivery of the goods; and Mr. J. Nicholas, the pursuer, the liability of defendants. Verdict against Ellery and Lowry, but Trehwella was acquitted on the plea of infancy. It is said the proceedings were commenced with great reluctance.

COAL MINING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Miners' Journal*, published at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, gives this month a mass of information as to the anthracite coal trade of that State.—"When (says our contemporary) we glance back to the commencement of the trade, and trace it up to the present time, it exhibits a very rapid increase:—

In 1821 we sent to market.....Tons	1,073
In 1841 it had increased to.....	176,820
In 1841.....	958,899
In 1851.....	4,383,730

And in 1861 it will increase to 10,000,000 tons! And even then, the trade will be in its infancy, compared to that of England and Wales, where the consumption in a single year is equal to the whole aggregate quantity mined and sent to market in Pennsylvania from the commencement of the trade in 1820, to January, 1852." In the same paper there is an advertisement from Mr. G. K. Smith, "for many years engaged as engineer, surveyor, and manager of coal mines in the north of England," who announces his intention to practise his profession in Pottsville.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 316; sold, 131.

WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 394; sold, 141.

FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 265; sold, 113.

Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of January:—

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle.....	335	114,437	455
Sunderland.....	137	41,426	4,190
Seaham.....	93	28,277	3,592
Stockton, Middlebrook, &c.....	219	37,892	1,260
Blyth.....	27	6,715	
Total.....		892	253,344
Total imported in January, 1851.....			197,930
Increase.....			Tons 55,324

In addition, the following are the quantities of inland coal (tons and cwt.) brought into London by the several railways:—

Great Northern.....Tons	15,743	2	Great Western.....Tons	712	14
North-Western.....	14,65	13	South-Eastern.....	347	13
Eastern Counties.....	1,093	4			
Total.....				32,462	5
In January, 1851.....				12,192	10
Increase.....				Tons 20,269	15

Inland coals brought by canal into London during January, 1852.....5,602 10

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, during Jan., 1852.....713 0

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The ground in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 90, is very soft, which makes it sparry for sinking, being obliged to secure the whole with timber. The lode in the 90 east is 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 70s. to 80s. per fm. No. 3 winze is communicated to the 99; the lode in this winze has been in value just as the 90 fm. level is reported this day. The lode in the 90, west of Wyl's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 50s. to 60s. per fm. The ground in the 80 cross-cut, south of this shaft, continues favourable for driving. No change to notice in any other part of these mines since the last report.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The 115 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is holed; in this level, east of Andrew's winze, driving north, we expect we have reached the capota of the main lode. The lode in the 100 east will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. The 80 east 3 tons of ore per fm.; the lodes in the back of this level will produce 5 tons per fathom. We weighed, at Morwellham, on Friday last, Nov. ores, 81 tons 15 cwt., and 59 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs., and sampled Dec. ores, 145 tons.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—The lode No. 6 is now in the shaft, but not cut through—it contains good branches of ore; the pitch in the back of this level is producing fair ore. We have cut a branch south in the 30 fm. level, but do not think it is No. 7 lode.

BOLENOWE.—The lode in the engine shaft is 18 in. wide, and the ground is favourable for sinking. In the adit level, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, very kindly.

BORINGDON PARK.—We have at grass ready for sampling about 6 tons of good ore, about 34 tons being best work, and 24 tons second, and which I should say was fully equal in value to the last parcel sold. Both ends set in the 15 fathom level are showing great promise for silver lead, and are improving as we near the ore ground we had in the adit level; we have occasionally some good work from the eastern end, but our levels are not yet advanced enough to expect much at present; the ground in the western end is easier for driving. There is no time lost in driving these two levels, neither of them being idle except Sundays.

BRYN-ARIAN.—There is no alteration in the ground in the 30 fm. level west of the engine shaft. The lode in the 20, driving west, is large, and spotted with ore; the winze sinking under this level is still yielding 14 tons of ore per fathom. The deep adit level, driving east on the Wood lode, is still unproductive. Hallett's shaft is down 11 fms. below the 20 fm. level; the lode in the shaft is 4 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, and the water becomes thicker, therefore we look to drop down a lift of pumps in the course of a few days and commence driving a 30 fm. level. The lode in the back of the 20 fm. level is still yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. Joseph's lode, in the deep adit level, driving south from the side of the hill, is 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is a good mixture of ore—this level has improved within the last week.

CALLINGTON.—In the south mine, both the ends in the 125 north and south, have been unworked since last reported on, on account of the water being in, but it is now forked to bottom, and the men have resumed their respective places. In the 112 south no lode has been taken down since last reported, but the eastern wall shows a very kindly appearance indeed for lead. In the 100 no lode has been taken down since commenced, and we hope by the next reporting day to get the lode taken down in each of these bargains, and report more fully on the same. Our tribute descent is just as usual. We commenced on the morning of the 7th last, to get the lode from the north mine to the south, which we hope to get down and put into its place by the middle of the week, for the reasons to go to work. At Kelly Bray, we have commenced the rise from the 60 fm. level; the rise is up 4 ft.; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of mandle, pryan, and stones of ore. The lode in the 70 and driving east, and the lodes in the back of the 70, east of rise, are just as last reported. The lodes in the bottom of the midway level, west of the rise, are yielding good work. At the north mine, in the 20, west of silve, the men have been engaged taking away the country by the side of the lode for the last week, and no lode has been taken down.

CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.—In the No. 4 workings the rock continues good for slates, but the late wet weather has been very much against us. As soon as we can get the rails down, and have favourable weather, we shall make good returns from the workings opened. In No. 5 they are raising good slates (of sizes).

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—We are still cross-cutting the lode south of gossan (west of No. 1 cross-cut), and have no appearance yet of getting through it. The lode at this point still continues to produce E.N. We have holed and secured the new shaft, and have set the pit to cut, which we hope to finish in a few days, when we shall at once commence driving the end west of the course of the north lode, on the back of the gossan, which I have no doubt will be laying open a good run of tin ground. The lodes between Nos. 1 and 2 cross-cuts is just the same as have been reported, lode large, and producing some excellent work. In the cross-cut north of Fatwork shaft, we have intersected a lode from which is flowing a large stream of water, but at present we cannot say as to its size; we are now into it about 24 ft., from which portion of the lode we have taken a little tin and copper ore. Our other operations in the mine continue going forward favourably. We sold tin on Friday last amounting to about 33s., and should have had a larger batch had the weather proved more favourable for dressing.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The lodes in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, west of Paul's shaft, are still producing good ore; in the 20 fathom level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, the lode is still unproductive. In May's shaft, sinking below the 50 fm. level, the ground is of a very promising character; the lode is 3 ft. wide, ore very thorough, and contains in one part of it a very productive branch, 6 in. wide. We shall fix the lift in a cistern in the 30 fm. level this week; after which, the shaft will be sunk much faster than it has hitherto been. In the 30 fm. level, driving west of May's shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, yielding good work; in the bottom of the end it is worth 12s. per fathom for copper. In the 20 fm. level, west of Gendall's shaft, they are cross-cutting for the south part of the lode, distant about 8 ft. There has been no alteration in any other part of the mine since my last report.

CUBERT SILVER-LEAD.—The engine-shaft is now 7 fathoms below the 35 fm. level, and the ground is much the same as represented in last week's communication; the cross-cut in the 35 fm. level west is still driving to cut the south lode, and hope shortly to effect that object; in the same level, driving east, the lode is very promising, consisting of a kindly described ore of quartz spotted with lead. In the 25 fathom level, the lode is also promising, and produces some good work; we have again resumed driving this end to the east, at this level, as the indications in that part of the mine have lately very much improved. In the winze sinking under this level the lode is large and spotted with lead; this operation we hope to have shortly completed, when it will improve the ventilation, which is now bad in that part of the mine. The lode in the 15 fm. end east is promising and the ground favourable; but the ground in the 15 fm. end west is not so favourable for driving, but the lode carries a rich and regular branch of lead. At our setting, on Feb. 7, 60 fms. lode was running up 1 fm. to the 20 fathom level, and is of a kindly described ore of quartz spotted with lead. In the 20 fathom level, as projected, and samples have been forwarded to the various lead purchasers. The dressing for the next sampling, together with other minor operations, are steadily progressing.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE (COPPER).—The directors have sent down one of their body, with the purser, an efficient engineer, and several foreign miners, with a staff of Welsh miners, have been engaged in examining the various levels and works, with a view to an extensive working. The following is a report received this week from the mine:—No. 1 level is 60 fms. long; No. 1 winze 16 fms. deep, and finished; No. 2 level is 124 fms. long, and wants 14 fm. more to bring it to No. 2 winze (which is 6 fms. deep, but must be sunk 3 fms. more to meet No. 2 level, when driven on); No. 3 level (Pascour) is 30 fms. long, and wants 10 fms. more to bring it to No. 3 winze; No. 3 winze is 19 fms. deep—one more to be sunk, or rounded up; No. 4 level is 100 fms. long—reaches 30 fms. beyond Pascoe's; in this level is the finest copper in the mine, and lying in the greatest per centage; the width of the lode is from 14 to 20 inches of solid 10 per cent. ore: four tributaries last summer got 1½ a man per day out of this level—we can procure picked samples of 40 per cent. or more of copper here. The cross-cut is almost-shaped masses of ore; it runs from top to bottom of the mountain, and contains thousands of tons of ore even in the levels 5, 6, and 7, which are opened about 15 fms.—a winze nearly joins three or them

EAST WHEEL GEORGE.—The cross-cut driving south in the bottom, towards the lode, is very wet, which makes it more difficult for driving. The tributors are working with spirit. We are now busily engaged in dressing the tributors' area, which are yielding better than we expected. All appears to be going on satisfactorily.

EAST WHEEL REETH.—The engine-shaft continues in favourable ground for sinking, and the lode highly promising in the bottom of it, full 18 in. wide. We are likely to get good quantities of tin from the lode in the shaft. The 24 and north has a good lode of tin in it, to which I alluded in my last communication; this tin continues down from the 100 ft. level, where it is seen for some fms. in length. We shall be able to get another level under this course soon, provided the ground in the engine-shaft proves good. We have been driving east on the engine lode, in the south cross cut, and west on No. 3 lode, both of which points are looking promising at present. The indications are good, and only require depth upon the lode to fully realize our expectations. We are forcing the sinking at the engine-shaft by nine men, three of whom are wages men, hired by the company. We will urge the various operations, and trust success will crown the efforts of the company.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—Since the 1st of Jan. we have sunk Hitchins's shaft 8 fms. 4 ft., the gossan is still the same going down as when last reported, and I believe it will run deep; we shall go down rapidly, as we have nothing to stop our progress. In the tunnel level I have put the men to drive west on the north side of the lode until further orders, as I think we are through the lode; there is an elvan in the present end, and it is my opinion that we should drive on west towards the cross-course from 20 to 30 fms. I sincerely believe we shall have a good course of ore.

ESGAR LLEE.—The middle lode in the 10, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, poor at present; the south lode east will, on an average, yield from 10 to 15 cwt. of ore per fathom, and is very free from muddle. On account of the unusual severity of the weather for the last three or four weeks, very little has been done at surface, and the dressing-floors are getting rather full of work.

EXMOOR WHEEL ELIZA.—The middle lode, west of the cross-cut in the 36 ft. level, has been driven through, and is about 8 ft. big, composed of carbonate of lime and branches of spar and capelint, between which are large rough, some containing green carbonate, and others red oxide of copper; and the lode through some spotted with yellow copper ore, giving strong indications of a productive lode at no great depth below the present level; in the east of the cross-cut in the 36 ft. level the lode is small, but in a beautiful channel of light clay-slate, and spotted with yellow copper ore, and being a canter, will shortly form a junction with the middle lode. Although we have had so much rain, the water wheel is quite equal to its work; and the machinery and pitwork are in good order.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—The tin lode continues as last reported; we are driving east and west on its course, set at 47 ft. A rich vein of black copper ore has been discovered to the north, and close to the tin lode. The stamps will be at work by the time appointed—viz., three weeks. The assistance of Capt. Kernick has been obtained. New plans of the mine and the underground workings, with boxes of tin and copper ores, will be on the table at the next general meeting.

GREAT WHEEL BADDERN.—The 30, east from Burgan's, is improved; the lode is now 1 ft. wide, producing good work for lead. The 40 is getting very wet, with muddle and spots of lead. The 50 east from Buckley's is still poor. We have stopped the 30 east for the present, and put the men to rise in the back, where they have a promising lode, with some saving work for lead. There is a large lode in the 30, east from Kenworthy's, producing good stones of tin occasionally. The stops and tribute pitches are looking pretty well. Our next sampling will be much better than the last.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The 55, east and west of Victor's winze, is the same as last reported, worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom; the end, west of Dodge's winze, is worth 4 tons per fathom; the east contains ore, but not rich; here we cannot get on as fast as we could wish, owing to an increase of water. The 45 is producing saving work. The sinking of Morris's shaft progresses satisfactorily, and is down 7 fms. from surface, with ground tolerably easy in the rise towards this shaft, and is about 10 feet up.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, 18 fathoms below the 132 ft. level, is favourable. Wall's engine-shaft is 18 fms. 2 ft. below the 100 ft. level, and is also favourable for exploring, being a light blue kila or clay-slate. The lode in the diagonal shaft sinking below the 132 ft. level will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and we hope to get to a depth of 17 fms. 4 ft. by the end of the present month, at which point, according to the underground workings, the level with the bottom of the shaft, will be at the level of the lode. From these two points we purpose extending a cross-cut northward from Hitchins's shaft, and a cross-cut southward from the diagonal shaft, and if possible to drive west on the course of the lode, but not to intersect the great cross-course before a communication is made to Hitchins's shaft, on account of the water. The lode in the 132 ft. level, east of the diagonal shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode in the steps in the bottom of this level will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lead lode in the 132 ft. level, both north and south, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The dip-slope of the lode is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. From the 132 ft. level, the same lode in the 110 ft. level east is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 ft. level east is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; there is more capelint mixed with it than we have seen before, which we do not dislike to see, and what may be termed a beautiful quartz. The lode in the 100 ft. level, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and the ground more favourable for exploring.

KESWICK.—At Brandley's, the 20 fathom level north is worth 8 cwt.; the 30 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 40 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 50 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 60 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 70 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 80 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 90 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 100 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 110 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 120 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 130 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 140 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 150 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 160 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 170 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 180 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 190 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 200 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 210 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 220 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 230 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 240 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 250 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 260 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 270 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 280 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 290 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 300 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 310 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 320 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 330 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 340 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 350 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 360 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 370 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 380 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 390 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 400 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 410 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 420 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 430 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 440 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 450 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 460 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 470 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 480 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 490 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 500 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 510 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 520 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 530 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 540 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 550 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 560 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 570 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 580 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 590 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 600 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 610 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 620 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 630 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 640 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 650 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 660 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 670 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 680 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 690 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 700 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 710 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 720 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 730 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 740 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 750 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 760 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 770 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 780 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 790 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 800 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 810 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 820 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 830 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 840 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 850 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 860 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 870 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 880 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 890 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 900 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 910 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 920 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 930 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 940 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 950 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 960 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 970 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 980 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 990 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1000 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1010 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1020 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1030 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1040 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1050 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1060 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1070 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1080 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1090 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1100 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1110 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1120 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1130 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1140 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1150 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1160 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1170 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1180 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1190 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1200 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1210 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1220 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1230 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1240 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1250 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1260 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1270 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1280 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1290 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1300 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1310 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1320 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1330 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1340 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1350 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1360 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1370 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1380 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1390 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1400 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1410 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1420 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1430 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1440 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1450 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1460 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1470 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1480 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1490 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1500 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1510 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1520 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1530 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1540 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1550 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1560 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1570 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1580 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1590 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1600 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1610 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1620 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1630 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1640 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1650 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1660 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1670 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1680 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1690 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1700 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1710 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1720 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1730 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1740 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1750 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1760 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1770 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1780 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1790 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1800 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1810 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1820 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1830 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1840 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1850 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1860 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1870 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1880 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1890 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1900 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1910 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1920 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1930 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1940 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1950 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1960 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1970 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1980 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 1990 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2000 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2010 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2020 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2030 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2040 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2050 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2060 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2070 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2080 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2090 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2100 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2110 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2120 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2130 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2140 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2150 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2160 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2170 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2180 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2190 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2200 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2210 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2220 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2230 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2240 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2250 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2260 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2270 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2280 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2290 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2300 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2310 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2320 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2330 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2340 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2350 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2360 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2370 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2380 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2390 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2400 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2410 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2420 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2430 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2440 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2450 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2460 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2470 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2480 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2490 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2500 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2510 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2520 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2530 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2540 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2550 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2560 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2570 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2580 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2590 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2600 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2610 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2620 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2630 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2640 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2650 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2660 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2670 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2680 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2690 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2700 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2710 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2720 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2730 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2740 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2750 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2760 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2770 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2780 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2790 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2800 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2810 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2820 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2830 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2840 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2850 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2860 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2870 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2880 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2890 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2900 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2910 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2920 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2930 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2940 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2950 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2960 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2970 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2980 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 2990 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3000 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3010 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3020 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3030 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3040 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3050 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3060 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3070 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3080 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3090 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3100 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3110 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3120 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3130 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3140 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3150 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3160 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3170 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3180 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3190 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3200 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3210 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3220 fathom level, 10 cwt.; the 3230 fathom level, 10 cwt.; 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copper ore per ton, of good quality. In the deep adit level west the lode is large, composed of gossan, spar, and malachite. We have communicated the mine from the shallow to the deep adit. In the shallow adit level west the lode is poor. In the cross-cut from this level to new Yabellia shaft, the ground is hard and compact for driving. At new Yabellia shaft the ground is favourable for sinking. At Thompson's engine-shaft the ground is favourable for sinking.

Angitia.—At Good Hope shaft the lode is just the same as last reported. To-night we shall resume sinking Descubridora shaft. Our surface work is going on with all vigour. Our raising for the past month is about 68 tons of ore and 2 tons of precipitate.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Extracts from Capt. Farrell's despatch to the secretary in London, dated Dec. 29, and received February 9.

RAYAS.—The working of this mine by buscones had been continued. The anticipated decline in the sales on joint account had taken place, the profit on the mine for the four weeks ending Dec. 20, having been \$10,765 27, against \$15,050 37, for the corresponding four weeks in Nov. No new contract respecting the mine had been entered into with the owners. The liquidation of returns and expenditure shows, as compared with the corresponding month of Nov., an excess of the former over the latter of \$18,018 75.

NEW MINES.—ALDANA.—The necessary works for the security of the mine from "denuncio," have been carried on throughout the month.

TRINIDAD.—An agreement has been entered into for the working of this mine.

MINA GRANDE.—The results of the sinking the shaft in San Jose, and the operations to be carried forward, are looked to with much interest. The sales on joint account with buscones have been very satisfactory, having yielded \$2195 4, while the total outlay of the mine has been only \$1930 0 3.

Jesus Maria y Jose.—The sinking of the two pozos of San Ricardo and San Pablo has been continued throughout the month, with the object of attaining the necessary depth prior to opening out levels to the right and left on the vein, and which may be reasonably expected to show some improvement in the aspect of this operation.

Report on the state of the workings in the mines.

RAYAS.—In the workings of buscones in this mine there has been no change, except the gradual decline in produce, which is the consequence of the exhaustion of the sources of supply. Among the best points at present being worked there is not one which offers a fair probability of much duration. The owners, on receiving the mine in a few days, must resolve on increasing the drainage expenses, so far as not to allow the water to invade Santa Cecilia; and if they look to the permanence of the mine, they must carry on at least two speculative works. These items, added to the existing scale of expenditure, would leave small room for profits, even on the supposition that the produce of the mine continues as at this date, which I fear cannot be counted on, unless some unexpected discovery is made.

MINA DE JESUS MARIA.—The pozo of San Ricardo has advanced in five weeks 15-55 varas; the bottom of this work is now 45 varas below the level from the shaft, or 145 from the surface. At this depth we have at this date commenced a general level, by driving along the vein to the south-east and north-west. That portion of the level to the south-east is called La Natividad. To the north-west the name of San Ricardo will be continued. The main object in the pozo of San Ricardo having been to gain depth, it has been driven from the cross cut downwards in the upper walls of the vein, where the rock was more favourable; but the levels above mentioned will, after the first week, be turned into the vein. The pozo of San Pablo has advanced 16-50 varas, without any notable change in the character of the vein, beyond what was mentioned last month. So soon as this work shall attain the required depth, levels will be opened to communicate with, and in continuation of, that of San Ricardo.

MINA GRANDE.—In the speculative workings in this mine, which are the continuation of the inclined shaft of San Jose and the level to the south of the same name, but little progress has been made, owing to the water which has accumulated in the "bomba" during the time occupied in timbering the shaft. Regarding the buscones employed in the northern portion of the mine, they are producing more ore than was expected. After the first sale, the number of workmen increased, and since then a transient improvement in one of the "campos" in San Luis has had the effect of further augmentation of workmen and points at work. The produce of the work of buscones bids fair to assist materially towards the expenses of the mine, and the workings carried on by them may lead to discoveries of permanent importance. —S. F. PARKMAN.

PENLLYNE COURT MINES.—We have been favoured with an inspection of an assay of lead ore from this mine of a most ancient description, bearing date July 23d, 1763—being the period these mines were last worked. The document itself is illustrative of the age, and is in the form of a letter, dated from Goldsmith's Hall, London, and signed by Fra. Pages. With the letter there is also several receipts, bearing about the same date, for different amounts, purporting to be discharges by the lord of the manor for dues payable on the ore then raised, and which must have been considerable. The assay gives 50 per cent. of lead and 9 ozs. of fine silver to the ton of ore. This interesting evidence is highly satisfactory to us, on the one hand, as confirmatory of the notices we have previously given of the formation of a company for re-working the property, and must also be highly encouraging to those who have already joined in the venture; and we are glad to learn there is every probability of its successful establishment. The mine is to be divided into 5000 parts, with a deposit of 10s. per share; and it is estimated, on the authority of Captain Matthew Francis, and other eminent miners, that this deposit, with two calls of 5s. each per share, in July and December, will fully develop the property, and secure most ample returns for the shareholders.

WHEAL FANNY.—It will be observed, by our advertising columns, that a limited number of shares in this unusually promising lead mine are to be disposed of, and it is seldom that the public have such an opportunity of entering into an adventure under so favourable circumstances. The whole of the machinery, which is most substantial, and of the best quality, is erected, and at work, and the underground operations are in active progress. There is a first-rate water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter by 4 ft. breast, with a full supply of water to work it, and this wheel is of sufficient power to put the mine to a great depth. Capt. William Lean reports that one of the lodes, at a depth of only 15 fms., contains as much lead as many hundreds of fathoms of ground on the Callington and Holmbush lead lode, which have been taken away by the tributaries. In a very short time this lode will be cut 20 fms. deeper, where it may be expected to be still richer. There are several other lead lodes of great promise, one of which, in particular, will soon be cut 30 fms. deep, and from which the most successful results are anticipated. Capt. J. Richards reports that he never before inspected a lead mine presenting anything like such good prospects.

CORNISH MINERS.—The large number of mining companies which have been formed in this country, in consequence of the gold discoveries, and the scientific and extensive manner in which they pursue carrying on operations, appear to have directed attention to the county of Cornwall, which has been celebrated for centuries for its skillful practical miners, and these workmen would seem now to be in great request abroad. Numbers are leaving England every month. The extensive emigration of these men is partly owing to the facilities with which they can reach the most distant parts by the packet steamers. A large number of Cornish miners are continually going out in the Chagres packets on their way to California. The last Brazilian steamer took out also a party of Cornish miners to South America. There cannot be a doubt that still larger numbers of this class of persons will be sent out to Australia. These continual drafts of the most skillful men from the west country mines must improve the position of miners who remain in England, by reducing the competition of mining labour.

Referring to the discovery of ironstone in Northamptonshire, noticed in the Journal some weeks back, the *Wolverhampton Herald* says:—"If it be true that 30 or 40 ft. of oxide of iron, containing from 30 to 45 per cent. of iron, is found, to the extent we have been informed, in Northamptonshire, we think before this time next year the present prices of iron will be as high as Staffordshire makers will desire it to be; and unless the Welsh and Scotch can find out some other means, we see but little hope of either parties competing with Staffordshire. We are also informed that two gentlemen have taken as much as will supply the trade for the next 20 years, at a price that will not average more than 1d. per ton. They calculate that they shall supply the whole district at such a price as will render it not worth the notice of freeholders going into the market. We are further informed that the railway company (owing to the extent of business they promise to do) will put this company on the best and lowest terms."

Mr. Alexander Anderson has returned to Derry from the California diggings with a fortune of 60,000l. Mr. Anderson was clerk in the rent-office of the late Mr. John Symes, and left for the El Dorado in 1848.

PATENT AGENCY.—In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, Mr. J. C. Haddan, patent agent, of Bloomsbury-square, sought to recover 1872l. for services rendered to Mr. Lancaster, gun maker, New Bond-street. Defendant had invented a peculiar elliptical twist for the bore of rifles, by which a conical bullet could be discharged to 1000 yards with great precision, and also a method of an oval bore for cannons. Plaintiff had devised machinery for these borings, and had been paid his usual agency bill. He, however, afterwards claimed a share in the patent for some pretended consideration due for extra service, to which plaintiff would not accede; and the action was brought for the assumed value. It was proved that the "extra services" were only what were usual in obtaining a patent, and covered by the agency charges, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Newell and Co. having announced themselves as manufacturers of the wire-ropes, as laid down by the Submarine Telegraph Company between Dover and Calais; Messrs. Brett state that they only employed Messrs. Newell and Co. to make the outer covering, which, with the internal arrangements, were suggested by themselves years before.

ACCIDENTS.

St. Just.—As P. Edwards was repairing a shaft at Ballewidden, the board on which he stood gave way; he fell down the shaft and was so injured that he is not likely to recover.

Fredgar.—A poor man, who had been at these works only three hours, was killed by a fall of roof.

Swetland.—R. Davidson was crushed to death by a coal wagon suddenly running down the incline, from the snapping of the wire rope in Dalquharan Pit.

Rehoboth Breasted.—Owen Williams was literally crushed to death by a large block of stone, weighing 4 tons, falling on him.

Llanelli.—Six men and a boy were severely burned by an explosion of fire-damp, in a pit at the Pontypridd Iron Works.

Pontypridd.—T. Jones and another man met their deaths by the explosion of the steam boiler at Lantwit-vardre Upper Pit; N. Edmunds and W. Williams were severely injured.

Swetland.—H. Bradley was so much crushed between a water tub and the side of the pit at Thornley Colliery, on Tuesday week, that he died on Saturday last.

Forshire.—G. Watson, a lad, was holding the horse while coals were being loaded, at Landa Colliery, near Evesham, when the horse started and jammed him between a post and the wheel. He was so injured that he died in three hours.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, February 13, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.		per ton
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£4	17 6-0 0
Nail rods	£5	15 0-6 0
Hoops	£6	12 6-6 17 6
Sheets (singles)	£7	5 0-7 10
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	£4	7 6-4 10 0
Refined metal, Wales	£3	0 0-3 5
Do. anthracite	£3	10 0
Pigs in Wales	£2	15 0
Do. do. forge	£2	5-2 10
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	£1	17 0-1 18
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport	£3	10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	£4	10 0
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow	£2	10 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales	£3	10-3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	£5	3 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	£5	0-5 5
Chairs (Clyde)	£4	0 0
FOREIGN IRON, &c.		
Swedish	£11	0-11 10
CCND	£17	0
PSI	£—	—
Gourlie	£—	—
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	£5	10 0
FOREIGN STEEL, &c.		
Swedish keg	£15	0 0
Ditto faggot	£15	0 0
ENGLISH COPPER, &c.		
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	0	10 0
Tough cake	£10	10 0
TIN		
Tile	£87	10 0
Old copper	per lb.	9d
Yellow Metal Sheathing	per lb.	8d
Weister's Pat. Metal - Cast	per lb.	1 11 0
FOREIGN COPPER, &c.		
South American, in bond	£78	0 0
ENGLISH LEAD, &c.		
Pig	per ton	16 5-16 10
Sheet	per ton	17 10 0
Pipe	per ton	18 0 0
Red lead	per ton	19 10 0
White ditto	per ton	25 0 0
Patent shot	per ton	21 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD, &c.		
Spanish, in bond	£15	17 6
ENGLISH TIN, &c.		
Block	per cwt.	4 9 0
Bar	per cwt.	4 10 0
Refined	per cwt.	4 12 0
FOREIGN TIN, &c.		
Banca, H. C.	per cwt.	4 2 0
Straits	per cwt.	4 1 0
TIN-PLATES, &c.		
IC Coke	per box	1 2 6-1 3
IC Charcoal	per box	1 7 6-1 8
IX ditto	per box	1 13 6-1 14
SPELTEN, &c.		
Plates, warehoused	per ton	15 2-15 5
Ditto, to arrive	per ton	15 10 0
ZINC, &c.		
English sheet	per ton	20 0 0
Quicksilver	per lb.	3s 2d.

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 24 per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 24 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 p. cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 14 p. cent. dis.; o, ditto, 14 d. Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

Pig and bar in Wales, and bar in Liverpool, rule at 3 per cent., and rails in Wales net.

The IRON MARKET has this week shown evident symptoms of improvement, and afforded encouragement to speculators to come in for a good quantity of Scotch pigs. The earnestness of the long talked of reduction in make, and the prospect of large orders from abroad, has given rise to increased confidence, and we have to note an advance since the early part of the week of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton. Buyers are more numerous, but makers are not disposed to sell large quantities at the present rates. We quote mixed Nos., G.M.B., 36s. 9d. per ton, free on board in Glasgow, net cash.

BAR.—There is nothing new to report.

RAILS.—Orders to some extent are in the market at low rates.

SPELTEN.—Without operations of any note this week.

COPPER.—Continues very firm.

TIN.—East India has been rather more in demand for consumption; there are, however, no transactions of consequence to report.

LEAD.—Is easy.

TIN-PLATES.—Have continued selling at low rates, and considerable enquiry is manifested; a reduction in the make of this article also is under consideration.

GLASGOW, FEB. 12.—There has been a good demand for pig-iron in the past week, as the furnaces at Lugar are stopped, and it is understood that several more at other works will shortly be blown out; the price of iron has, therefore, advanced fully 6d. to 1s. per ton, and the market to-day closes very firmly at the following quotations:—Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, 36s. 9d. to 37s. per ton; No. 1, ditto, 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per ton cash, either against storekeepers' warrants or shipments.

MINES.—There is no diminution of business in our market in dividend mines, which have generally advanced in value, and are more sought for as permanent investments than at any previous period. We may trace this effect from the combined causes of the abundance of capital, and the business becoming better understood by capitalists, as well as being more respectably conducted under the salutary influence of a tolerably open market. Still further quantities of speculative shares are brought forward for sale, and larger reductions in value submitted to, and we look for a continuance of the same state of things, until timid holders shall have disposed of their stock, when it is possible many of the shares now realising at such low rates will advance to an approximation of their intrinsic value. The exceptions to the general improvement in dividend shares are, East Pool, United Mines, Brewer, Comford, Condurrow, and Wheal Reeth.

In the Metal Market, Copper maintains its price; the demand for it is rather increasing.—The present rate for British Tin is fully supported, and likely to continue so, although a large business has not been done this week. Banca is in greater request for exportation.—For Tin-plates there is a considerable demand, and a slight reduction in price has been submitted to.—For Lead there are more enquiries, with a larger business than of late.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. 3d. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 78s. per oz. Fine cake silver, 5s. 5½d. per oz.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's ticketing was 3951 tons, amounting to 22,377l. 15s., the average produce and standard being 7½, 109½, 19s. The corresponding sale last month was 2894 tons, produce 7½, 104½, 15s., showing an advance of 4½ per ton.

Wheal Mary Ann sold two parcels of lead ore—75 tons at 20½, and 40 tons at 8½, 16s. per ton.

Drigghit Mine sold two parcels of lead ore—20 tons at 11½, 13s. 6d. per ton, and 6 tons at 9½ per ton.

The ticketing for 100 tons of Newtonard (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 8½, 10s., by Pontifex and Wood, to 10½, 7s. per ton, by Newton, Keates, and Co.

Daren Mine sold 10 tons of lead ore at 13½, 11s. 6d. per ton, and 15 tons of copper ore at 6½, 5s. 6d. per ton.

Merilyn Mine sold, on Thursday, 85 tons of lead ore, the produce of Jan. at 11½, 11s. per ton, realising 981½, 15s.

Garreg Mine sold 6 tons of lead ore, at 10½, 6s. per ton.—61½, 16s.

Black Craig sold 101 tons of lead ore, at 10½, 1s. per ton.—1015½, 1s.

Drake Walls Mine sold 17 tons of tin, amounting to 935½, 17s. 6d.

The Charlestown United Mines sold a parcel of tin, value 332l.

Lamheroo Wheal Maria sold a parcel of black tin at 41½, 15s. per ton.

At the Great Beam Tin Mine, they sold on the 6th inst. 11 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of tin, as particularised in another column, for 634½, 11s. 5d., some of it of very superior quality. This is for last month, and a good supply of water will ensure as much for this; after which they expect to have the engine for stamping at work, when an increased supply from the stuff accumulating at surface will, with additional tributaries, enable them to double the monthly returns.

The Tamar Silver-Lead Mines have sampled two parcels of rich silver-lead ore—No. 1, 42 tons; No. 2, 43 tons.

Lewis Mine will sample this month about 27 tons of tin, and next they hope to be under the run of tin ground that was so productive above.

Cubert Silver-Lead Mines sampled a parcel of ore (30 tons) on Thursday.

At Nanteos Mine, they sampled last week 55 tons of lead ore. The Mine is improving. The 30 west is yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm.; at Raith Du, 12 cwt.

Rix Hill Mine has a parcel of tin for sale to-day, about 10 tons.

The Lisburne Mining Company has declared a dividend of 15½ per share. They never looked better. The yield of lead ore last month was 291 tons; this is expected to be 293 tons. The levels extending into Loggias, Frongoch, and Graigoeh, are all in new ground.

Wheal Friendship, in Devon, has declared a dividend of 8½ per share.

At the Wheal Level meeting, yesterday week, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 816½, 17s. 10d.; carriage, 28½, 8s. 10d.; materials sold, 2½, 7s. 7d.; tin sold, 2997½, 3s. 11d.—3244½, 18s. 2d.—Labour cost, Oct., 492½, 7s. 6d.; Nov., 539½, 19s. 10d.; Dec., 492½, 9s. 5d.: lord's dues, 120½, 14s. 4d.; dividend, 1075½; leaving balance in favour, 534½, 7s. 1d.

At the West Providence Mine quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Tin sold and carriage, after deducting dues, 5222½, 16s.; labour costs for Oct., 599½, 4s. 9d.; Nov., 444½, 1s.; Dec., 495½, 14s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 421½, 3s. 6d.: leaving balance of profit, 3262½, 12s. 6d.—Dividend, 3072½; leaving in hand to next account, 190½, 12s. 6d. It was resolved to divide the mine into 1024 shares.

At Wheal Seton bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 3759½, 18s. 4d.—Costs for Nov. and Dec., 2992½, 7s. 4d.: leaving profit of 767½, 11s.; add balance in hand last account, 582½, 5s. 1d.—1349½, 16s. 1d.—dividend now declared, 990½; leaving balance to next account, 359½, 18s. 1d. A dividend of 5½ per share was declared. The report is of a favourable character. Tilly's shaft is sinking in a course of ore, worth 40½ per fm. for the length of the shaft. The 90 west is turning out 30 tons of copper ore per fathom; eastward 6 tons. The 64 west, on Cocks's lode, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm.

At Black Craig Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 177½, 19s. 3d.; lead ore sold, 2133½, 13s. 8d.—2311½, 12s. 11d.—Labour cost for September, 353½, 4s. 7d.; October, 479½, 19s. 9d.; November, 400½; part of merchants' bills, 205½, 6s. 9d.; R. N. Dunbar for royalty, 170½, 16s. 4d.; dividend, 575½, 5s.; secretary's salary, &c., visit to the mine, and other expenses, 74½, 8s. 1d.: leaves balance to next account, 52½, 12s. 5d.—Ore shipped, 909½; dressing, 1971½—2932½, 12s. 5d. assets.—The liabilities were, 2100½, 2s.: leaving balance of assets, 832½, 10s. 5d. The 40 has been driven west to Cooper's winze, and come upon some fine rich ore ground, same as in the 23. Water impedes progress, and increases cost, the engine going from 18 to 23 strokes per minute. There are 345 tons of ore broken, 42 ready for shipment, and 101 tons at Dee Bank waiting sale.

The Anglesea Coal Company have declared a quarterly dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

At the Fenton Pottery Coal and Ironstone Company's first half-yearly meeting, the accounts showed—Labour, stores, utensils, &c., 1564½, 13s. 8d.; good debts, 175½, 14s. 8d.; balance in hand in cash and bills, 374½, 14s.—2115½, 2s. 4d.—By capital paid up, 854½, 8s. 3d.; due on acceptances, 1024½, 12s. 5d.: showing a profit on the half-year of 236½, 1s. 8d. The directors' report stated that they had proceeded with great caution, and had as yet only partially worked the pottery. From the present depressed state of the iron trade, they had not thought it advisable to erect machinery at a cost of 1000l. or upwards for the working of their coal and ironstone, particularly as the fuel used in their potteries would, doubtless, be lowered in price on the opening of extensive collieries in connection with the Newcastle Branch Railway. They had steered entirely clear of law expense, the business of the potteries continued to increase, and there was every prospect of most successful results. In his reply to a vote of thanks, the chairman bore testimony to the exertions of Mr. W. Falk, the secretary, and Mr. G. Jervis, the superintendent of the works, and the interest they took in the prosperity of the company. A dividend of 10 per cent. on the half-year was declared.

At the Kenmare and West of Ireland Mining Company's half-yearly meeting of shareholders, on Thursday (G. T. Braine, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Shareholders' capital, 15,250l.; creditors, per statement, 369½, 8s. 2d.—15,619½, 8s. 2d.—Expenses, preliminary, 1414½, 8s. 5d.; mining operations, 1616½, 0s. 2d.; estate and plant, 5250½; furniture, 417½, 11d.; stores, 253½, 18s. 8d.: leaving balance in Exchequer bills, 6240½, 7s. 11d.; cash at the bankers, 798½, 5s. 11d.; in office, 4½, 19s. 2d. The election of J. Thompson Mackenzie, as a director, in place of Mr. Campbell, who has gone to Calcutta, was confirmed; and it was resolved to convene a special meeting of shareholders, to consider and decide as to the disposal of 4390 unissued shares, as well as the remuneration to the directors. The meeting was both numerous and respectable, and all seemed perfectly satisfied with the highly flattering prospects of the concern, as detailed to them by Capt. Thomas, the agent, who was present. A full report of the proceeding will be found in another column. The general results of this company's operations being justly considered of much importance, as affecting the investment of capital in developing the mineral wealth of Ireland, we shall treat the subject fully in our next Journal.

At South Tamar bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 189½, 7s. 8d.; silver-lead ore, 1163½, 18s. 9d.; call, 1925½—3278½, 11s. 5d.—Costs, Nov., 830½, 11s. 6d.; Dec., 807½, 3s. 11d.; Dues on silver-lead, 79½, 13s. 7d.; office expenses, one quarter, 31½, 11s.; income tax, 1½, 7s. 2d.: leaving balance to next account, 1528½, 4s. 3d.; calls due, 337½, 5s.; lead ore sold (not received) 2286½, 4s. 9d.—4151½, 14s. assets.—The liabilities for the next two months are 2125½, 1s. 2d.: leaving balance of assets, 2026½, 12s. 10d. It was resolved that the secretary write to the parties in arrears of the said call, requesting immediate payment of the same. The Duchy of Cornwall has consented to reduce the dues from 1-15th to 1-20th, from the 25th Oct. last. The engine-shaft is down 11 fms. under the 124 fm. level, preparatory to a 136 fm. level. The 124 south is yielding 4½ a ton of ore per fm.; the 112 south, 7 cwt. The rise from the 90 to the 100 is worth 4½ a ton of ore per fm. all the way up; the 90 is worth 5 cwt. per fm.; the 80 south, 7 cwt. As soon as the rise from the 60 to the 45 is holed they will rise up to the 30, and, by complete ventilation, lay open a large run of good ore ground. The 30 has a branch yielding 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back, 15 cwt. per fm. The estimate of returns for Feb. is 70 tons; March, 80 tons. There have been 2962 fms. laid open, producing 992 tons of ore, value 15,872½; in fact, they are laying open more ore ground than is being taken away, and leaving backs that will set at a low tribute.

At East Tamar Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 782½, 19s. 8d.; calls received, 332½, 18s.—1115½, 17s. 8d.; paid costs for Nov., 459½, 2s. 9d.; Dec., 440½, 17s. 6d.; office expenses for one quarter, stationery, &c., 29½, 13s.: leaving balance to next account, 186½, 4s. 5d.; arrears of calls in Nov. to receive, 56½, 10s. The liabilities are—Dues owing, 476½, 1s. 9d.; cost, Jan. and Feb., 930½—1406½, 1s. 9d., exceeding the amount of assets by 1163½, 7s. 4d., against a bill for lead ore of 679½, 1

be previously supplied by the sale of ore from the mine. Capt. S. Vivian's resignation, on account of ill health, and that of Mr. Richards, one of the committee, were received and accepted. The engine-house is progressing, and the engine expected to go to work about two months hence. Little progress can be made until this is done.—A correspondent says—"The shareholders should now exert themselves, and elect competent committee-men, who know something of mining matters, to manage their property, as it is lamentable to reflect upon the large sums which have been expended upon the mine, and literally nothing done for it. Although thousands have been expended, there is not 1000 worth of ore discovered."

At Grambler and St. Aubyn meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 1407. 1s. 8d.; costs and merchants' bills, 8427. 3s. 5d.—9822. 5s. 1d.—By ores sold (less dues), 2017. 14s. 2d.; sale of materials, 47. 6s. 6d.; call in October, 4862. leaving balance against the adventurers of 2907 6s. 5d. A call of 2d. per share was made.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 2033. 6s. 9d.; costs and merchants' bills, 3187. 8s. 10d.—5220. 15s. 7d.—Ores sold (less dues), 3327. 4s. 4d.; sundries, 17. 8d.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 1896. 14s. 7d.

At Wheal Edward bi-monthly meeting, on the 5th inst., the accounts showed—received from the late pursuer, 427. 13s. 2d.; calls, 1857. 6s. 6d.—227. 19s. 8d.—Nov. cost, 532. 5s. 8d.; Dec. 747. 3s.; secretary's salary, rent, expense of meeting, &c., 147. 10s. 7d.; leaving balance to next account, 867. 0s. 5d.; arrears, July, 157. 16s. 7d.; call in Nov. unpaid, 3297. 17s. 6d. The shaft is down 8 fms., sinking by nine men; ground a light blue killas, expecting to intersect the lode in about three weeks.

At Castle Dinas Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2337. 12s. 1d.; third instalment, 2627. 13s. 4d.—4967. 5s. 5d.—Labour cost for Nov., 1057. 16s. 6d.; Dec., 1047. 0s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 2567. 1s. 9d.; leaving balance to next account, 307. 16s. 3d. Eight heads of stamps have gone to work on the old tinner's leavings, preparatory to stamping richer stuff. On Branton's lode, they have been obliged to suspend sinking, in consequence of the water. On the Dowser's lode, the nearer they approach the junction the better it appears, being from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding saving work.

At Kilbricken Mine meeting, on Thursday (Wm. Law, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2057. 2s. 9d.; call received, 4327. 16s. 3d.; interest, 17. 8s.—6397. 7s.—Costs for Oct., 2147. 11s.; Nov. 1697. 6s. 8d.; Dec. 1167. 3s. 9d.; engineer, 277. 3s. 6d.; sundry payments, 147. 15s.; leaving balance to next account, 977. 7s. 1d. Arrears of calls due, 3297. 3s. 9d.; call now made, 12377. 10s.—12727. 0s. 10d. The liabilities are 12377. 17s. 4d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved, that a special general meeting be convened, for the purpose of forfeiting any shares that are not paid on within 14 days.

At New East Crowndale meeting, on Tuesday, 30 shareholders assembled on the mine to audit the last quarter's accounts, and adopt measures for its future prosecution. The engine-shaft is sinking below the 24 ft. level—the steam-engine working well. The parties decided on seeing the lodes wrought to a sufficient depth and give the concern a fair trial. Seven years of the old lease having expired at 1-14th dues, the lady to whom the land belongs has consented to grant a new one for 21 years at 1-15th.

At the Wood Mine meeting, on Thursday (Richard Wallis Dare, Esq., in the chair), the appointment of Mr. Trickett as pursuer was confirmed; Mr. Gregory elected to the office of secretary; and a committee of four gentlemen, with the chairman, were nominated to act as the committee of management. The gossan ore produced, by Mr. Bawden's assay, 10½ ozs. of silver in the ton. Three pitches are working at 10s. and 12s. tribute.

At the Garreg Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 2227. 7s. 7d., and of assets over liabilities, 2367. 1s. 1d. The lode in the north end is large and promising, yielding good stones of ore as it approaches under the level where they had a productive lode above.

At Cefn Gwyn bi-monthly meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of 1967. 0s. 9d. against the mine. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The agent's report was considered encouraging.

At Bodcol Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 367. 13s. 2d.

At Esgrig Lee Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 3967. 17s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

We sometime since announced that Messrs. Taylor and Sons were appointed the managers and pursers of Esgrig Lee and Bodcol Mines. That announcement was, however, premature; for a large majority of the adventurers in Esgrig Lee, at the meeting on Thursday, after a severe contest between the supporters of Mr. Joseph, of Sise-lane, and Mr. Vaughan France, a solicitor, whose nomination took the meeting by surprise, elected the former gentleman as Mr. T. P. Thomas's successor.

Later accounts, dated 11th of Feb., have been received from Wheal Vincent, which not only confirm the late rich discovery in that mine, but state that the further they cut into the lode the richer it is. The exploration so far is about 2 ft., and there is no appearance of getting through it for several days to come. A box of specimens has been sent to the office, which are exceedingly rich in quality.

At Stray Park Mine, the lode in the 100 has been cut on the west side of the cross-course, in whole ground, worth 257. per fm. for copper ore.

At Lewis Mines, they have this week in the 20 cross-cut south come into a very fine-looking lode, producing good stones of copper ore; but as they have not reached the other wall, the value cannot be ascertained for a day or so; it is about 20 fms. south of the road, and 60 east from Mr. Gundry's farm-house, in the new sett of Boswoyey.

At Tincroft Mine, the prospects and returns are exceedingly favourable, as will be found by the report among the British Mines. Highburrow tin lode, sinking below the 52, is 4 ft. wide, worth 257. per fm.; the stopes in the 142, 87; back of the 132, 127. per fm. The 120, west of downright shaft, on Chapple's lode, is worth 157. per fm. for copper and tin. Dunkin's lode, 90 west, is worth 257. per fm. for copper. At North Tincroft, in the 110 west, the lode is worth 557. per fm., and since the report, is stated to be producing ore of double that value, the lode being 4 ft. wide. In Pridaux's winze, under the 90, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 257. per fathom for copper ore. In Thomas's winze, 12 fms. further west, it is 2½ ft. big, worth 187. per fm. The 24 east, at Stainsby's, is turning out 67. per fm. for copper ore. The debtor balance at the last meeting of shareholders has been entirely cleared off by the sales of produce since.

At East Boringdon Mine, the dressing-floors will soon be completed, and a parcel of silver-lead ore sent to market in about two months; by which time, it is expected, regular monthly samplings will take place. According to the assays, the ore will produce nearly 257. per ton.

At Boringdon Park, about 6 tons of rich silver-lead ore, from the adit level are ready for market. The 15 is being driven east and west with all speed, and will shortly be extended to the ore gone down from the adit level. Already about a foot of the lode is saving work, although, at the same points in the level above, it was poor. There appears little doubt of this mine being shortly among the profitable adventures.

It is fully expected that Wheal Constance will be in the market with ore to sell in the coming summer.

Lantallack, near Tideford, is improving; they have brought up the lobby, and commenced driving on the lode; and although not more than about 4 fms. deep from surface, they have large solid stones of lead, from 10 to 20 lbs. weight, producing 70 per cent. for lead, and 24 ounces of silver to the ton.

At Wheal Crebor, the operations progress as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The lode in the 12 fm. level under adit is 5 ft. wide, and saving work; the present end is now only 5 fms. from the large cross-course, on the western side of which large quantities of good copper ore may be expected. The 24 and 34 fm. levels are also being pushed on with all speed; so that in a few months there is little doubt of Crebor holding an important position for returns. The pitch in the bottom of the adit, to the west of the cross-course, is worth upwards of 207. per fm.: 33 tons of ore were sampled last week.

Wheal Arthur, near East Wheal Rose, has been suspended: and the materials transferred to Wheal Constance, the adjoining sett, which is nearer East Wheal Rose.

At the South of Scotland Mines (Wood of Cree) they cut into a fine lode on Monday last in the 12 fm. level south, worth 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fathom. The lode apparently is increasing in size and value; the ground is favourable.

Melin Lynn-y-Pair Silver-lead Mines, Machynlleth, look very promising, and the 12 fm. level is producing 2 tons of lead ore per fm. There are some large heaps of ore at the surface, and as soon as the crushing mill is completed satisfactory returns may be expected.

At the Nant-y-Car, in Breconshire, the miners have this week cut into a very rich and productive run of copper ore in the 43 fm. south adit, towards the Dalrhiw ground, where the lode has been further proved. This, in addition to the previous discoveries, and the tracing of the lode north for nearly 30 fms., must be highly gratifying news for the shareholders at their next bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst.

At East Wheal Russell, the engine-shaft is nearly 40 fms. deep, the lode presenting the same extraordinary appearances.

At Nancekuke (Tywarthayle Mines), the next sampling of silver-lead is expected to equal the last—viz.: 57 tons. The levels are looking well.

Mr. James Stride has resigned the secretaryship of the Mining Exchange. We regret having to make this announcement, because we know how anxiously he laboured in establishing, and assisted in carrying on the institution, which, we trust, will not suffer by his secession.

Bedford United shares have been flat, in consequence of an announcement from the office that a resolution will be proposed at the forthcoming meeting to the effect, that as a large number of shareholders hold only a few shares each in their names, no division of profits be made, unless such profits shall amount to 5s. per share at least.

The greater part of the shares in Wheal Treasury are said to be in good hands. The various shafts are already down, and cross-cuts can be made at little expense, to intersect the lodes lately discovered. It is expected but little capital will be required to make it equal to any in the district.

At a meeting before Master Tinney, on Saturday, for winding-up the affairs of the Pennant and Craigwen Amalgamated Companies, Mr. Harding was appointed official manager, on agreeing to give the necessary security. The petitioners for the winding-up are, Mr. Thomas Roe, of Northampton; Mr. Richard Marshall Smith, of Braintree, Essex; and Mr. George Reid Metzler, of Great Marlborough-street. Since Mr. Harding had been appointed *interim* manager, he had gone down to the mine and inspected it, and examined the books, papers, &c., and made a report to the Master, which agrees with the various notices on the state of the company which have appeared from time to time in the *Mining Journal*.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Stray Park, St. Aubyn and Grylls, South Tamar, Tremayne, Wheal Bassett, Trellawny, Mary Ann, Merilyn, Garreg, Robins, Cefn Bruno, Trebarvah, West Tolgus, West Damsel, West Russell, Wheal Samson, Cwmyle Rock, Melin-Llyn, Wheal Chiverton, Speedwell, Constance, Wicklow Copper, Condurrow, East Seton and Maude, Raleigh, Tywardreath, Wheal Bulwer, and Mining Company of Ireland.

The Allen Mining Company have received advices to the 5th January. The estimated produce for December was 8 tons of copper. At Raipais, the ground in the 30 east is favourable for driving. The winze from the 20 is holed, lode 6 ft. wide, ore throughout. At United Mines, the returns are of better quality, and remunerative. At Woodfall's, the tributary ore is of a better average, and prospects improved. At the Old Mine, the western stope in Slung's sink, and that east in Davola's, are yielding good returns. At Carl Johan's, the pitch is improved, yielding profitable returns.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices to the 31st Jan. The lead ore weighed in for the week is 77 tons 2 cwt.; total in stock, 463 tons 12 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 14 tons 8 cwt.; total in stock, 739 tons 10 cwt. The lode in Buena Ventura winze is yielding 2½ tons per fm., and in Las Nieve's winze 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 45 east is worth 2½ tons per fm. Thorne's shaft will be deepened forthwith.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices to the 9th January, which will be found in another column. At Perseverance, the water was 4 ft. under the 22. The lode in the eastern level, bottom end, had a branch of good quality copper ore. Owing to the great influx of water, they had not been able to sink Taylor's shaft. In the winze sinking from the 22, under the slide, the lode was from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; but the sinking was to be suspended until the engine gets to work, which it was expected would be by the 1st Feb. The stopes below the 15 were yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; those under the 10, 1 ton per fathom, of good quality. At the new Isabelita shaft, the ground was favourable for sinking; also at Thompson's engine-shaft. The raisings for Dec. are 68 tons of ore, and 2 tons of precipitate.

The United Mexican Company's advices are to the 29th Dec., which will be found amongst the Foreign Mines. The decline in sales on joint account have receded during the month from \$15,060 37 to \$10,765 27. No new contract had been entered into with the owners of Rayas; consequently, two days after it was, in all probability, surrendered over to them. The workings by buscones were exhausting the sources of supply, and there was not one point which offered a fair probability of much duration. At the new mine of Aldana, workings were merely continued to save it from "denuncio." An agreement had been entered into for the working of Trinidad. At Mina Grande, the returns were \$2193 4, against \$1930 3 outlay. The buscones were increasing in number and produce, and were expected to lead to some further discovery. At Mina de Jesus Maria, the peso of San Ricardo was 145 varas from surface, where they were driving a level; that portion south-east is called La Natividad. The next advices are anxiously looked forward to.

During the past week, business in gold mining shares has been considerably weaker; this has been caused by the influx of several new schemes that have appeared in the market, some of which do not possess that solidity which characterised preceding speculations. The general feeling is that there are too many companies in the market, and that it is impossible all can realise the glowing prospects which are laid down in the reports issued by the several projectors. Those companies who are now at work are most in favour, but the price of their shares has been affected by the introduction of new projects. The Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction Company have organised their staff, which will be shortly dispatched to the scene of operations. The latest quotations were—Agua Fria, 1½ to 2 prem.; Nouveau Monde, 1½ to 2 prem.; West Mariposa, par to 2 prem.; Anglo-Californian, 9-16ths to 1-16th prem.; Golden Mountain, par to 2 prem.; Ave Maria, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Carsons Creek, 1½ to 2 prem.; Australian Copper, 1½ to 2 prem.; British Australian, 1½ to 2 prem.; Australian Freehold, 1½ dis. to par; Colonial Gold, 5-16ths to 7-16ths prem.; Port Philip, par to 1½ prem.; Sierra Nevada, 3-16ths prem.

The Colonial Gold Company will, we believe, shortly announce the completion of their arrangements, which are understood to be of the most satisfactory nature.

Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., having become chairman of the Central Australian Gold Mining Company, appears to have given increased confidence to investors, an advance of ¼ per cent. having taken place in the quotation. The position and influence of Lord Drumlanrig, with the general character of the board, should procure for this company a good position among those which have already been formed to develop the auriferous treasures of Australia.

The Nouveau Monde Company has received intelligence of the safe arrival of Mr. Clement, their superintendent, and his party of 24 persons, at St. Thomas, on the 8th Jan., on their way to California.

The active operations carried on last year in the extensive copper mines of Lake Superior have been partially interrupted by the winter, and the difficulty attendant on the conveyance of stores to the mines; but in many of these adventures the workings are still prosecuted. In the Phoenix Mine, at Eagle River, a rich vein of copper has been struck at the bottom of the old workings; the vein is about 18 inches good stamps work, with masses of copper—one of which, taken out a few days previous to the dispatch of the advices, weighed 1200 lbs.

The transactions in Bank shares have been chiefly in those of the London Joint Stock, but most descriptions have been tolerably in demand, the dividends declared making considerable impression on the public.

The rise in East and West India Dock shares continues. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation shares are firmer. The dealings in Insurance shares have been of the usual character, and there has been scarcely a fractional variation in price.

The General Reversionary Investment shares have been dealt in at 94; Australian Trust, 30½; 1; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 1.

In Gas shares there have been only the usual transactions. British, 10; ditto, Provincial, 18; City of London, 130; Equitable, 27½; Great Central, 12½; Imperial, 69; Independent, 46; Phoenix, 26; United General, 16½; Westminster Chartered, 47½; 4.

There is no movement in Canal shares. Last quotations are—Ashton and Oldham, 135, 140; Coventry, 200; Grand Junction, 47½; ditto, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 143; Grand Surrey, 32½; Leeds and Liverpool, 405; Loughborough, 510; Oxford 135; Regent, 174, ex. div.; Stafford and Worcester, 405; Stourbridge, 290.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that there is a decidedly increasing disposition on the part of the public to invest in the well-conducted mining adventures of Cornwall, Devon, and Wales. Chiverton, Trebarvah, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Lelant Consols, and Tincroft have been in good request during the week, and full prices offered for them. Alfreds are quietly gaining strength and getting into favour. Tremaynes, without any apparent reason, as we understand the mine is looking well, can be bought on better terms. There is a little more inquiry for West Ding Dong. Merilyns are steady, on the prospect of the coming dividend. Gustavus and Pendevens are offered at very low prices. Gold mining shares continue to be dealt in to a moderate extent. It is probable that results in these concerns will be very various, and that, in the end, their value and, perhaps, market price may differ as much as Devon Great Consols compared with other mines in Cornwall and Devon.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTON'S LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 11th February.

Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)	£10 7 6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	10 3 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	10 18 0
J. P. Eytton	10 1 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	9 3 6
Pontifex and Wood	8 10 0
Richardson and Co.	9 2 6

Sold at the Mine, on the 31st January.

Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Driggliff	£11 13 6	Richardson & Co.
ditto	6 0 0	ditto

Sold at Liskeard, on the 9th February.

Wheal Mary Ann	£20 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	8 16 0	ditto

Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 12th February.

Maesyrerddu	79	£11 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	57	11 8 0	ditto
Coetla Llys	12	12 6 0	J. P. Eytton
Hendre	13	10 5 6	Mather & Co.
Deep Level	20	10 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Talorc	20	11 5 6	J. P. Eytton
Lloc	43	11 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merilyn	83	11 11 0	ditto
Garreg	6	10 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Plantation	6	12 8 6	J. P. Eytton
ditto	1	14 1 6	ditto
Holywell Level	15	12 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Black Craig	60	10 1 0	Mather & Co.
Calnamore	45	10 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Minera	16	10 17 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Nancekuke	28	£15 18 6	Tamar Company
ditto	28	15 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bwlch Consols	55	14 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold at the Mine, on the 30th January.

Mines.	Tons.	q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Tincroft	8	17	0 21	£48 10 0	Williams & Harvey.
ditto	1	19	0 22	32 0 0	62 14 3
ditto	8	3	1 9	48 10 0	395 1 6
ditto	1	0	2 22	32 0 0	33 3 3
Drake Walls	7	10	0 0	55 7 6	415 6 3
ditto	1	0	0 0	52 12 6	32 12 6
ditto	1	0	0 0	52 12 6	32 12 6
ditto	7	10	0 0	55 7 6	415 6 3
Lamherose	0	15	3 18	41 15 0	33 4 3
Charlestown	5	0	0 0	31 15 0	258 15 0
ditto	4	0	0 0	50 5 0	201 0 0

Sold at the Mine, on the 6th February.

Mine.	Tons.	q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.
Great Beam	2	13	2 25	£61 0 0
ditto	4	18	0 15	58 0 0
ditto	0	1	3 4	60 10 0
ditto	0	1	1 13	53 0 0
ditto	2	3	0 7	52 10 0
ditto	0	0	0 2	51 0 0
ditto	0	8	1 12	50 7 6
ditto	0	10	0 1	47 5 0
ditto	0	1	0 22	25 0 0

Total.....Tons 11 4 2 17 £634 11 5

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 28, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 12.

Mines.			Mines.		
	Tons.	Price.		Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	137	£4 17 6	Par Consols	61	£9 0 0
ditto	136	4 8 6	ditto	60	10 4 0
ditto	121	3 17 6	W. Wh. Treasury	71	6 7 0
ditto	111	7 1 0	ditto	55	5 12 6
ditto	103	4 2 6	ditto	47	5 14 0
ditto	97	6 10 0	ditto	37	3 19 0
Carn Brea	95	6 3 0	ditto	30	6 0 6
ditto	63	4 8 6	Halamaning	71	3 13 6
ditto	61	6 0 6	ditto	69	5 6 0
ditto	60	6 11 0	ditto	61	4 0 0
ditto	58	5 7 0	ditto	23	6 19 6
ditto	56	3 15 6	West Wh. Seton	67	5 10 0
ditto	51	1 16 0	ditto	34	12 8 6
ditto	50	2 11 0	ditto	11	5 16 6
ditto	47	9 11 0	Levant	50	8 1 6
Tywarthayle	123	4 3 0	ditto	43	2 9 0
ditto	112	3 7 6	Wheal Agar	45	3 17 0
ditto	107	4 0 6	ditto	24	6 7 0
ditto	75	5 10 0	ditto	9	15 18 6
ditto	68	2 12 6	Wheal Trebarvah	32	3 13 6
ditto	54	2 16 0	ditto	24	3 13 6
North Wh. Bassett	120	6 13 0	ditto	9	13 0 0
ditto	79	3 5 6	Botallack	51	7 8 6
ditto	55	6 5 0	Trannack and	34	10 14 0
ditto	45	4 10 0	Bosconne	14	5 4 6
ditto	44	5 15 6	Great Wh. Alfred	44	4 1 6
ditto	42	4 4 0	North Wh. Buller	32	1 17 0
ditto	25	7 10 0	Boscawell Downs	24	7 1 0
Alfred Consols	89	8 3 0	Wheal Carpenter	20	3 9 0
ditto	72	7 9 6	Cook's Kitchen	20	2 18 6
ditto	63	7 13 6	Wheal Prosper	17	4 0 6
ditto	60	8 5 0	Wh. Harriet	13	3 18 6
ditto	54	8 18 0	Wh. Susan	8	7 10 0
ditto	40	3 10 6	ditto	4	2 13 6
ditto	16	16 6 0	Michell's Ore	10	3 0 6
Consols	81	11 5 6	Wheal Guskis	8	5 16 6
ditto	65	7 11 0			

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK AND ROYALTY MINES, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Sir: Seeing another letter in your Journal relative to the engine cost of the above mines, signed "A Friend to Truth," compels me to say a few words thereon, whereas had the writer stuck to his motto I should have had no occasion for doing so. He says the meaning of the agreement between the parties was, that the defendants were not to pay one farthing costs till they began to sink below their level. I always understood that the meaning of any agreement was simply what it implied, and there could not possibly be any mistake in knowing the real meaning of that agreement, which was to all intents and purposes, "that as soon as the water began to be drained off from the Royalty Mine by virtue of the New York engine, they, the said Royalty party, were to pay one half the working engine cost;" out as to my saying that the agreement was not to come into effect until the Royalty party had sunk below the adit, is what I must positively deny, neither could either party at the time ever contemplate such a thing—after the New York party agreeing to lay out so large a sum of money for the purpose of draining the water from both mines, and the Royalty party not having to lay out a six-pence ere all this was accomplished. I again repeat, the thing was fully explained and agreed on when signed, as can be proved by two other witnesses who were present at the time.—JOHN WILLIAMS: Dublin, Feb. 6.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—We are obliged to our correspondent at Rhymney for his communication, but do not think there is any real ground for animadversion in his present information, as he acknowledges the agents tell them they are at liberty to go where they like. The fact of there being no shop within four miles does not alter the merits of the case; but we shall be happy to receive the promised authentic details of prices, and some further particulars, respecting the truck brewery, as ground work for some remarks on the subject.

A. P. (Pimlico).—The subscription for new capital to the Company of Copper Miners in England is now progressing. More than half of the number of shares has, we are informed, been applied for.

E. S. (Hertford-street, Manchester).—Some general remarks on the meeting of the Anglo-Californian Company were inserted in our Journal of 17th January, and the directors' report in the following Number. At present we have no authentic information which would lead us to concur in the suspicions of "E. S.," but he may depend upon it, if any facts are confirmed to us to warrant his remarks, we shall not for one moment hesitate to lay the whole circumstances before the public, in the manner they will so richly deserve.

WHEAL WERTY CONSOLS.—The agent of this concern, noticing Mr. Jenkin's letter in our last, requests us to observe that the prices affixed by him (the agent) against samples No. 1, 2, and 3, were that of the real value per ton, from which he had not deducted 4l. 10s. per ton for returning charges; this would reduce the samples respectively to 1l. 10s., 12l. 10s., and 15l. 2s. per ton for lead and silver. The usual weekly report appears among our Mining Correspondence.

T. and Sons (Bristol).—We are not aware of any regulations for the manufacture of coal-pit ropes having been made by Government. If any mining of "threads per hook" has been fixed upon according to dimensions, the coal-mining inspector for the district would furnish every information; or communicate with the executive of the Museum of Practical Geology.

L. (Madrid).—We shall be glad to receive the returns, and as much similar information as our correspondent can oblige us with.

G. W. (Upper Thames-street).—In high-pressure boilers, subject to extreme temperatures and pressures, a piece of fusible metal is sometimes used, which will melt at a temperature above which the boiler should not be heated. Various alloys of bismuth, lead, and tin are employed, which fuse at from 212° to 400° Fahr. They should, however, never be exclusively relied on for safety; it is, indeed, asserted by some that being composed of metals which fuse at different temperatures the earliest fusible are melted first, and being forced by the pressure of the steam through the interstices of the less fusible, and its place filled by solid matter held in the water, it becomes an infallible plug.

Querist (Dudley).—The best works on assaying are Mitchell's "Manual of Practical Assaying," and Muspratt's "Platner on the Blow-Pipe;" "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical," by Ansted, gives excellent descriptions of the details of the various assays, but for other works on the subject apply to Mr. John Woole, High Holborn.

A. Constant Reader (Dundee).—We are not aware of the address mentioned, or have we any means of obtaining it. The information might be obtained by making application to the testing department at Woolwich Dockyard.

FRANK (Gornwall).—As the insect termed the "bookworm" attacks the paper of which the leaves are composed more than the binding, we cannot see of what use the mixing of arsenic with the glue and paste can be. It is dangerous stuff to introduce without much caution, and from its great affinity for sulphur, always existing in acid vapour in the atmosphere where coal fires are in use, it turns everything black with which it comes in contact; a proof of which we daily see in the discolouration of enamelled cards, in which this mineral is employed, after a few hours' exposure.

T. R. R. (St. Leonard-on-Sea).—These cannot, we think, be any mistake made as to which company is intended, as they have each a specific name, which our correspondent appears well to know. In answer to the latter part of his communication, we refer him to a Notice to Correspondents in last week's Journal, headed "Californian and Australian Gold Companies."

H. P. (Aldion Mines, Nova Scotia).—In the explosion of gunpowder, the nitre supplies the necessary oxygen for the combustion of the carbon and sulphur, producing carbonic and sulphurous acid vapours; therefore, when 1 lb. of gunpowder is fired in a coal mine, it does not consume any air, but only vitiates it, rendering it unfit for respiration, until the gases have become condensed, or carried away by the air current to the upcast shaft. Our correspondent would also feel obliged to any of our readers for information on the following points:—In making a table to ascertain the velocity of the wind from the force exerted on a surface of 1 sq. ft., by the formula is—multiply the square of the velocity by .002284 lbs., = the force per square foot; in lbs. 1 horse's ft. is, multiply the square of the velocity in feet by 16—the resistance on a square foot in grains; then 16 = by 7000 gives .002284 lbs., something exceeding 2 grains. It is asked, is not the 16 intended to represent the force of gravity? and should it not be 16.1 for the latitude of London, giving a multiplier of .0023 lbs., and altered proportionally for other places?

Our mining friends at Bath should furnish their statements earlier. The meetings held on the 4th only came to hand on the 13th. Our correspondents generally should take care that their communications should be received on or before Thursday, if possible.

R. C. B. (Aldridge).—An oval, or ellipse, is an egg-shaped figure, mathematically produced by cutting a cylinder diagonally, and, of course, has a longer and a shorter diameter, called the major and minor axis. It would be impossible to correctly describe the geometrical construction without a diagram; but it is very simple, almost as much so as a circle, and any schoolmaster in Aldridge will, we should think, instruct our correspondent—at all events, for a "con-struction." There is an instrument sold by makers of philosophical instruments, called "elliptic compasses," by which ellipses of any diameter and proportions may be accurately struck off at one operation.

Vestib.—There are several publications adapted to the circumstances, among which are Tomlinson's "Encyclopedia of Useful Arts," the "Practical Mechanic's Journal," the "Artisan," "Mechanics Magazine," and the "Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal." All are published monthly, and exceedingly well illustrated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARTISAN."—Sir: I clearly admit that the present editor of the "Artisan" can be in no way answerable for the sins of his predecessor. On referring to the printed documents, for I have not the note itself, I find the *SL* was specifically asked for the insertion of the reply as an advertisement, on account of its length. I also find that Mr. Craddock wrote to request the return of the paper, that he might compress it to the measure of the editorial capacity, but to this, and two subsequent applications, that it might be inserted elsewhere, he received no answer. The editor kept the manuscript. But it occurred, perhaps unexpectedly, that Mr. Craddock had a copy, which was printed afterwards, uniformly with the criticism. I have just counted the number of lines in each. The attack is 112 lines, the reply 300 lines. This certainly does "throw some light and shade on the subject," the perquisite having been demanded on the ground of length; perhaps on his part the present editor will throw equal light on the detection of the manuscript. As he is pleased to appeal to my "courtesy," I will exert it to warn him of an error which he appears to contemplate falling into, by the discussion of Mr. Craddock's merits, as a matter of opinion. He might with equal fitness offer his opinion, as to whether Wellington beat Napoleon at Waterloo. People seem very apt to run away with the notion that Mr. Craddock is the propounder of some scheme or project which requires to be discussed. There cannot be a greater mistake. The theory is proved, there is nothing to talk about, but its effect, unless indeed any one for his amusement likes to controvert the point whether black is white. To save the editor from inadvertently appearing in this character, I must state that Mr. Craddock has done what he proposes, and all he desires is that persons who see his works would avoid, just at that moment, being affected with imperfect vision, so as "straightway to forget what manner of thing they have seen."—DAVID MUSEY: Feb. 11.

* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—namely that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
25, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14, 1852.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 25, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Notwithstanding the complaint which has so long, and so justly, been made as to the neglect in this country of cultivating mining and mineral knowledge, by establishing and supporting institutions expressly for distributing general information on these important subjects, of which such excellent examples are held up to us in all European states, we are happy to find that, most probably, in a comparatively short period of time such charges cannot, with any propriety, be continued against us. The great gathering in the Crystal Palace, with the mechanical wonders which there attracted a world's attention, appears to have aroused a spirit of inquiry on the one hand, and a desire to impart information on the other, which will tend to extend the most useful scientific knowledge and advance the interests of all. It is also gratifying to find that the establishment

of institutions as mining schools is not peculiar to London, nor the information to be acquired confined to mining. Although the metropolis has taken the initiative, our mining districts are not slow in following up the good example. A society has been formed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the establishment of a COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, AND MUSEUM OF MINES AND MANUFACTURES; and contributions illustrative of the various mining and manufacturing operations, especially those carried on in the north of England, are respectfully invited. The committee propose to collect models and drawings representing the methods actually in use, the illustrations of mining operations to comprise, with other objects, specimens of the ores of different metals, the rocks in which they are imbedded, and the various processes in their reduction; coal and its various products, useful earths, &c. It is also proposed to illustrate practically the manufactures of the district by specimens of alkali, the acids, prussiate of potash, magnesia, alum, glass, coppers, cotton, cutlery, iron, lead, manures, &c., with models or diagrams, elucidating the various processes. Lectures in the practical science department of the college will commence on the 1st of May next.

Connected with this really national and interesting subject, we may here notice a project recently set on foot by Mr. T. TWINKING, jun., of Perry House, Twickenham, for the organization of an INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE FOR ARTIZANS, having for its object the improvement of the efficiency of British workmen in their several trades, more especially those connected with the manufacturing prosperity of the country. The projector had, for many years, encouraged the idea of an institution by means of which the manual as well as intellectual education of artizans in the more important and difficult branches of trade and manufacture might receive a finish, similar to what a genteel education receives at Oxford or Cambridge. By similar means, the Prussian mechanic has been raised from comparative insignificance to a remarkable degree of efficiency. It is, therefore, proposed that in all large towns throughout the kingdom, especially in the manufacturing districts, evening schools shall be established, where journeymen may acquire, during their apprenticeship, such branches of practical knowledge as have a direct bearing on their several vocations. These evening schools to be connected with a CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF COLLEGE on a large scale, founded under Royal Charter, in or near the metropolis, and sufficiently endowed to secure its permanent efficiency. Journeymen having completed their apprenticeship, on proving their abilities, to be admitted to pursue, as inmates of the college, a regular course of appropriate studies, theoretically and practical. Final examinations are to test their attainments and degrees, and diplomas to class and stamp their abilities for their own advantage, if deserving, and for the security of future employers. A MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY also to be formed, illustrating all the improvements and inventions which may offer practical advantages.

The establishment of such an institution, with its provincial branch evening schools, would open out a large field for the spread of information, mining, mineralogical, chemical, and manufacturing; and we trust we are not too sanguine in the hope that such establishments will be immediately brought into action. The progress of the School of Mines connected with the Museum of Practical Geology, shows that a spirit of anxiety for the attainment of knowledge is abroad; although opened only a few months, already 60 students are enrolled for the lectures, of whom 14 have entered for two years. The applications for entrance into the laboratory have been no numerous, that since the opening, although the accommodation has been considerably increased, many pupils have actually been declined, from the impossibility of finding places for them.

We are continually receiving communications on the subject of some remarks made by us in the MINING JOURNAL of 31st January last, relative to the general failure of joint-stock companies, formed for carrying out the manufacture of iron; and more particularly calling attention to the rumoured unsatisfactory position of the NEW BRITISH IRON COMPANY. While it is our steady determination to be the last to raise unnecessary alarm, but rather endeavour to lean to the favourable side, in all legitimate mining adventures, it is our duty, as public journalists, and the organ of the mining interest, to call attention to any relapse or depreciation in mining property; more particularly in such as appertain to a large public company, when statements of such untoward circumstances are duly authenticated. Notwithstanding the contradiction of Mr. G. THOMSON, the colliery manager of the company, which we duly inserted, of the bad state of the collieries, and his implication, "that if the company's affairs, in general, were in as good a state as the collieries, they would have nothing to fear," we continue to receive the most undoubted confirmation that something is going wrong, and that it would be wise for the shareholders to call immediately a public meeting; at such meeting decide on a thorough inspection of the mines and properties, by independent and competent persons, with a complete audit of the accounts; and thus convince the shareholders and the public that remedies, and speedy ones too, are requisite to avert the most disastrous consequences; or abolish the fears and suspense now existing, by showing that there are no grounds for the present alarm; that the timbers of the vessel are strong and healthy, and that she is fully capable of making her destined port in perfect safety. The directors assert that there is no truth in the rumours, and on Saturday last Mr. Thomson caused a notice to that effect to be placed on the doors of the several works in Staffordshire. Still it would be more satisfactory fully to ascertain the facts, than blindly rely on individual assertions, until too late to avoid irretrievable ruin.

If, unhappily, the rumours publicly promulgated prove true (and an important portion of our remarks remain uncontradicted), the most vigorous measures for preventing further loss should immediately be resorted to, and steps taken for disposing of the property and dividing the proceeds among the shareholders. It is no trifling interest that is at stake, and the fate of the old company ought to prove a warning, and urge the adventurers to an immediate searching enquiry in their true position.

On Saturday last, a large number of gentlemen connected with railways, among whom were several engineers and other scientific individuals, with the representatives of the press, attended to witness the working of the large model railway (150 feet long), on the patent principle of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and CARTER, having been specially invited by cards issued for the purpose. In our last week's Journal we made some remarks on a report on this system, by Mr. J. CHAPMAN, C.E., of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway; and, from the most searching mathematical estimates, in connection with the working of the model, it appeared satisfactory to accurate observers that the capabilities of the principle have by no means been overrated. The great feature in the system is, its capacity to meet the public requirements under all circumstances, with an exactly corresponding employment of vacuum power. Instead of eight carriages in one train, we will suppose them dispatched singly at successive intervals of time; each takes power from the engine only according to its length, and in due proportion to its weight, as regulated by the driver in regard to velocity, whether it be detached or combined; which consideration opens important views of utility under two very opposite classes of circumstances. One of these is, that in populous neighbourhoods, where frequent small trains are desirable, the wants of the public can be met at half the cost, and in many cases where the locomotive engine would not pay its own expenses; while it is most completely adapted for thinly-populated districts, where, if a line of railway is worked at all, it must be worked cheaply. An objection has been suggested to single carriages, or small trains, to the effect that the sudden restoration, at short intervals, of a loss of velocity, between each pair of engines, of three miles per hour, would amount to a succession of jerks. This, undoubtedly, would be perceptible, but quite unimportant, and is almost neutralised by the shape of the front being narrow to take the grip from the propelling wheels gradually, and not dashing the extreme width of the side rails into the power at once; besides, in two or three carriages united, such jerks would scarcely be perceptible. Of its capabilities to ascend gradients, far more severe than can be

accomplished by the locomotive, there can be no doubt; from the very nature of the system, a train maintained at a given velocity takes power only in proportion to its necessity for it; and, consequently, any addition to accomplish an ascent on an incline is so nearly balanced by that saved in the descent, that it can have no perceptible influence on the general result; and the same estimate will hold good to the effect of winds, whether assisting or opposing. With respect to the nature of the machinery and its efficiency, the general opinion entirely coincides with Mr. CHAPMAN's report—that the motive power being the steam-engine, whose action is so well-known, operating through air-pumps and pipes, with air-engines of the most simple and well-known construction, there is no doubt of their successful action. While they possess one vast advantage over similar moving parts in the locomotive—the absence of that great heat and fluctuation of temperature to which the latter is subjected. The principal doubt raised, appears to be the sudden impact of the traction rails of the carriages on the air-engines; this, however, we think, on proper consideration, can occasion no injury: the wheels are not fly-wheels; they need be no more weighty than necessary for the required traction, and thus offer but little resistance; and the traction rails actually keep the wheels in position while the latter propel the train; while the other parts of the air-engines can suffer no more, probably less, than similar parts of locomotive engines, which are brought to rest and regain their highest speed twice in every revolution of the driving wheels. The longitudinal valve, an indispensable portion of the atmospheric system, hitherto tried on a large scale, but which proved its greatest difficulty, is here replaced by mechanical arrangements, the action of which is well known, and capable of being maintained in a state of efficiency at a small expense; and no inference can be drawn adverse to this from the failure of other systems which have employed atmospheric pressure as a means of propulsion.

The working models are exhibited in action, for the inspection of parties interested in railway property, every Tuesday, for several hours during the middle of the day, at Mr. INGRAM's factory, No. 29, City-road, Finsbury.

In some remarks inserted in last week's MINING JOURNAL, on the operation of the Act for the sale of incumbered estates in Ireland we observed that the probable results of its action would be the advancement of the prosperity of that country, the means of securing constant employment to the peasantry, and raising them to their proper position in the social scale. Passing events, we think, show that there is an evident tendency to a vast change in the prospects of the people; one which will lead to complete regeneration, awake a spirit of commercial enterprise, and inspire that confidence in the English and other capitalists, the want of which has hitherto prevented the development of Ireland's acknowledged natural wealth. For a long time sunk in a sort of semi-barbarism, in which the most diabolical and unreasonable crimes have been looked on not only with apathy, but approbation, we trust a brighter day is about to dawn, and with it the introduction of uniting successful industry, peace, plenty, and contentment. In our Journal of the 8th November last, we made some observations on the formation of a company for purchasing land in the West of Ireland, and developing its industrial resources, by establishing in connection therewith, manufactures of beet-root sugar, flax, chicory, &c.; and we are happy to learn that the charter then applied for has now been obtained. It has been advisable in some measure to alter the constitution and first intentions of the company, whose objects, from the prospectus now before us, appear to be the purchase of some of the largest estates in the province of Connaught, now in the market, and to improve, let on lease, or re-sell, and in such portions as shall be deemed desirable. The obvious advantages which will recommend themselves to the public in the purchase of land in that part of the United Kingdom are its agricultural and mineral resources, the peaceful character of the people, the security of life and property, and the validity of title now procurable under the Act. There is now a railway from Dublin to Galway, through the heart of the island, while the Shannon improvements have opened up that noble river, producing cheap and easy means of transit for all the produce of the district. The company will encourage the immigration of settlers from England and Scotland into their estates, and endeavour completely to carry out a suggestion made by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—the colonization of Connaught. While it is generally admitted that individual exertions, however numerous, are totally unequal to the task of developing the full resources of that quarter of the empire, a nobler or more promising field for enterprise, in a pecuniary point of view, for the exertions of a company does not exist; and there is one highly satisfactory feature in the circumstances under which this institution comes before the public, the favourable notice and approbation of her MAJESTY'S Government, being the first of the numerous matured land companies which has had that distinction. Under these several favourable circumstances, it is proposed to raise a capital of 500,000l., in shares of 25l., with power to increase it to 1,000,000l. No dividend will be paid out of the capital, but on the sale of any of the lands of the company the produce will be either divided *pro rata*, or re-invested in further purchases. One-fourth of the capital it to be set aside as an improvement fund—for the purpose of reclaiming, improving, and rendering marketable the company's estates. Among a number of influential names as a directory, we notice that of Mr. GEORGE HERDSON, jun., whose father having invested largely in Irish estates, and taken so hearty an interest in the advance of the condition of the population, is at last a good guarantee of the promising and *bona fide* character of the enterprise.

The most recent advices from Sydney, Bathurst, and the other gold-bearing districts of Australia, is still confirmatory of previous information as to the large production of the precious metal which may be expected from these colonies. Many persons are rapidly realising fortunes, although the majority, from the loose and crude methods employed in washing the auriferous soil, are not realising, perhaps, more than they would by ordinary labour. We have seen some private communications from a civil and mechanical engineer, formerly of considerable eminence in Birmingham, in which it is stated that parties with a capital of about 2000l., to erect the necessary machinery, secure labour, and a good supply of mercury for the amalgamation process, would, in a year or two, make ample fortunes. The Colonial Government, alive to the great advantages to be derived from this gold crop, have matured additional regulations for the guidance of all persons seeking their fortunes in gold finding, which have been printed here by order of Government, by which every person occupying portions by temporary buildings, tents, &c., and carrying on any business, pay a fee of 30s. per month; persons desirous of obtaining claims for working for gold, may have them marked out on payment of the above fee, on the following scale:—15 feet frontage on either side of a river; 20 feet run of the bed of a tributary, or main creek; 60 feet of the bed of a ravine or water-course; or 20 feet square of table land, or river flats, to each person. The license fee to search for gold on private lands is to be 15s. per month. Parties desirous of working claims on quartz veins will be allowed half a mile on their course, with 50 yards of land on either side for building and other purposes, with the right of cutting timber on the adjacent Crown lands. They must enter into a bond binding themselves, and two securities, in the sum of 2000l., to pay a royalty of 10 per cent. to an officer appointed by the Government; all buildings, machinery, and improvements to be considered additional security for the due performance of the conditions of the bond. The first four kinds of claim to be void by claimant ceasing to work, and the latter by neglecting to pay the royalty, or by not employing 20 persons within six months of the acceptance. The Land Commissioner is empowered to make temporary regulations, as circumstances may allow. A volume of information has been printed here by order of the Government, containing all the despatches from Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY, forming a complete history of the discovery, and a narrative of the events to the 19th Aug., which have continuously appeared in our columns. This shows the vital interest which the Government feels in the colony, and the importance attached to its mineral wealth.

In connection with this Plutonian subject, we may incidentally acknow-

large the receipt of a blank form of petition to the House of Commons, in which the getter-up endeavours to show that all the gold is public property, that it is illegally applied to private use, and that it ought to be secured by public officials and workmen, coined at Sidney, and made to pay off the national debt, and render taxation needless. We are too well aware of the consummate jobbing which would result from such plan, injurious to the public interest, and believe the steps already taken to be the best which could be devised under the circumstances.

In another column will be found two notices relative to the anticipations of gold discoveries in Australia, one by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.R.S., the other by Sir R. I. Murchison, F.G.S., both confirmatory of the previously described character of the mountain strata, its similarity to the Ural Mountains and California, and its auriferous nature. There can be, we think, no doubt, whatever, that Sir Roderick prognosticated the presence of gold there from his knowledge of the geological formation of the Urals, and his perusal of Count Strzelecki's description of the eastern chain in Australia, in 1845, immediately striking him as an extraordinary resemblance.

In the rush of gold speculation, it is reviving to meet a source of novelty in the announcement of fresh projects. This is what the MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY professes to provide for us by its prospectus, the publication of which is advertised in another column. Without attempting to affect other enterprises by unfavourable comparisons, we are free to acknowledge that acting on new principles the design before us will probably fill up more than one vacuum in the requirements for developing the riches of the British *El Dorado*. The vague notion afloat in the minds of public men is, that the gold discovery of itself will lead to a vast emigration, which will liberate this country from a superincumbent oppressive weight of population—and that without offering to the masses transplanted, as we may say, to a foreign soil any security that their relinquishment of their native condition will conduce to a more healthy and luxuriant growth. There never was a more flagrant or palpable error of the political economists than the one of supposing that Englishmen, such as would be profitable to the colony, are to be led away from their comfortable homes, however precarious may now appear their tenure, without having, from the nature of the proposed change, an assurance of future amelioration. True, you may send off the out-scourings of gaols and workhouses, to please Lord Grey, and relieve the landed interest. But will this country bear the cost, or will the colony receive such rubbish? No one of sane intelligence will assert that Parliament would pay 12*l.* each emigrant, for a grand measure of pauper or criminal transportation; and we conceive that the Colonial Legislature would be fully justified in adopting the American precaution of excluding such labour (?), by insisting on their being supplied with the present means of subsistence on arrival in Australia.

No: the speculative philanthropy which would hamper Australia with useless or demoralised settlers, must now and for ever be unqualifiedly repudiated. By the independent yeomen, artisans, and other active and self-sustaining classes, principally, must we form the materials for founding, in our vast antipodean continent, the bases of future greatness, and, in so doing, give space here to the indolent or immovable portion of the people to work with more freedom and leisure, in a sphere of action at present overcrowded. America was not first constituted by a pauper emigration, or she would not now stand amongst the greatest nations of the earth. Her progress gives the history of the natural disposition of such events; and it will be a fatal mistake if our crochety statesmen seek to violate those laws which govern the distribution of the human race. If they do, we may rest assured that from the experiment no useful result will be derived, whilst our overtaxed resources will have to furnish enormous contributions for such improvident expenditure.

Well, then, we admit it is something new and satisfactory to meet with a project which differs from all others in this—that it abandons the path of selfish aggrandisement pursued by its predecessors, to lead the adventurers in the New World to those benefits, without reasonable prospect of which there will be no inducement to leave this country,—to provide for them the essentials for operating on a grand scale, whereby economy is best attained,—to marshal them in the knowledge in which most of them will be neophytes,—and to sustain them with an efficient commissariat. This we say advisedly, for no one can shut his ears to the tale of disappointment, told by recent accounts. We learn of labourers letting themselves to men of capital, who are enabled to preserve them from the privation inseparable from solitary exertion, at rates of wages that would not fairly remunerate even here. From the sufferings of the first Californian explorers, we are prepared to witness much distress on the part of our own people; and the extortion of the petty usurers of trade and the harpies that surround, like vultures, the struggling efforts of humanity—if we find them preying on the existence of our own miners, many of whom will be impoverished for this occasion, will in no respect surprise us. We, therefore, feel justified in recommending for impartial consideration the proposals of a company like the MELBOURNE, which has for its chief object the protection of its operative associates from such evils.

There are other features in the scheme which are of great national importance; and, though evidently in embryo, the subject of adapting steam transit to the purpose of emigration is one of paramount advantage. The Australian mail service is not yet decided. We state on good authority that the promise of a contract has been only conditional upon the necessary capital being secured. A provisionally registered company was started for that purpose, and sets out with an illegality—namely, calling up 2*l.* per share, when it was only entitled to 1*s.* This would authorise any set of shareholders to impound the funds, and involve the affair in litigation; so that, being deprived of the certain proposal of the Cape Screw Company by an underbidding, it is very possible that our chances of realising this essential object, for speedy correspondence with our most important colonial territory, may now be as remote as it appeared 12 months ago. Be that as it may, the design of the Government and the company in question will be, even in fruition, quite inapplicable to the general wants of Australasia. For what emigrant will pay on the average 90*l.* a head for a passage? It is farcical to suppose it; and if we cannot bring the charge to something less exorbitant in proportion to that by sailing ships, and reducing the time of the voyage to a certain speed, which would justify an increase in the fares, we must be content with the actual means.

With this conviction, we caution the new company to avoid any arrangements that will not meet their emergency, upon the condition we have stated. We shall advert to other points on a future occasion; but, in the meantime, we beg to direct attention to the suggestions of an eminent and esteemed correspondent, whose views, independently of the honourable names appearing on the prospectus, give us assurance that public utility is one of the main influences which have originated this plan of combination, after mature consideration of its proposed objects.

The remarks recently made by us on the unjust and illegal rating of mines in Ireland, in some instances, and injurious in all, have, we are happy to find, aroused very general attention to the subject, and we trust will lead, if not to an equal participation in those healthy exemptions which adventurers in mines in England enjoy, at least to their recovery in a legal manner, as laid down in the Irish Poor Law Act, in which is a clause expressly declaring that mines abandoned for six months or upwards, and taken up and re-worked by a fresh company of adventurers, shall be exempted for seven years from contributing to the poor's rate; and all new mines also are equally exempt during the first seven years of working. In the judgment given at the Kenmare Petty Sessions recently, in the case of the Kenmare and West of Ireland Mining Company, we have a singular specimen of Irish law, and of the means adopted to induce British capitalists to invest in Irish enterprises. The company appeared against a rate levied on the Kenmare property by the Board of Guardians, on the plea that the mine had been abandoned by the former owners, thinking the lode was worked out in depth, and unworked for a period of three years—that the whole estate had been purchased by an entirely different party, and passed into their hands under the regulations of, and their title established by, the Irish Encumbered Estates' Act, and that the lode had been discovered and laid open without the slightest communication with former adventurers. Yet under these circumstances, the magistrates, at the ruling of their chairman (Mr. McDermott, a barrister), decided that this was not an abandonment of the mine, and confirmed the rate. We should think, if this worthy is not better acquainted with the

law than he evidently is with mining terms, he would be what our facetious contemporary, Punch, calls Mr. Brimble. But it is really preposterous that this adventure, placed for three years under circumstances which every miner in the kingdom would consider abandoned (and our Cornish friends would say "knocked"), without an individual at work, or even to watch the surface, should thus be compelled to pay a rate, from which the Act of Parliament expressly declares them exempt for seven years from the re-commencement of working. We would recommend the directors at the next application to refuse payment; the consequence will, of course, be a distress warrant, to take the materials in execution, when the case would be fairly tried in the common law courts under replevin, and we shall be greatly surprised if the result would not terminate in the company's favour. We cannot by any means understand Mr. McDermott's definition of *abandoned*, unless he means by it to erase all the buildings, fill up all the levels and shafts, and place the ground, as near as may be, in the same shape in which Nature left it.

THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—We are informed that Sir Henry De la Beche, the director of the Museum of Practical Geology, has engaged Mr. R. Symons, of Truro, to furnish the Mining Record-office in that institution with maps, plans, and sections of mines. We believe that it is Sir Henry's intention to make the institution what it professes to be—a practical character in every possible way; and in this direction, respecting maps, we recognise an instance of judicious arrangement. Hereafter, gentlemen desirous of resuming ancient workings, on reference to the maps, &c., which Mr. Hunt will readily show, without any charge to the applicant, will be able to perceive, in a few minutes, the extent of former explorations of the lode, the number and depth of shafts, the length and depth of each level, the extent of land required, &c. Heretofore information of this kind, so obviously valuable to a new company, has been sometimes withheld, or obtained only after much expense and trouble; Great Hwas, near St. Austell, is an instance. We are glad that Mr. Symons, who has done so much to illustrate mining property in Cornwall, by the publication of district maps, has been engaged for this highly useful institution: resident in the heart of the Cornish mining district, and so accustomed as he has been to the preparation of mining plans, Mr. Symons is most eligible for the duties assigned him. While on the subject of this Museum, we would express our earnest hope that arrangements will be made for a branch School of Mines in Cornwall, so that the excellent lectures delivered in Jermyn-street may be also heard in the county to which they so practically apply. We are of opinion that Camborne and St. Austell, or Camborne and Liskeard, would be convenient places for the lectures. But why not deliver them at Penzance, Camborne, Helston, Truro, St. Austell, Liskeard, and Tavistock? This might be done during the vacations. Of course, the lecturers should be paid for their labours; this would be secured by a small entrance fee for each lecture, or course of lectures. Men are now beginning to see that science, so long held in contempt by practical men, is a useful partner in mining; and the mode adopted by the gentlemen at the Museum is such as to render the acquisition of this knowledge easy to men of ordinary capacity.

An advertisement, which will be found in our columns of this day, conveys some very significant hints on the practical utility of attempting by artificial restraints to limit the flow of capital and intelligence. High duties afford, clearly, from the invitation held out to invest English capital in Germany, no protection against foreign capital, which they are in this case cited to attract. If foreign countries, like the Zollverein, where the engineering works advertised are situated, offer to all capitalists the same advantages which their own enjoy, it is but reasonable that any country having capital to dispose of should take advantage of the opportunity to turn to its own advantage what would otherwise present a limit to their market.

GRAND SURREY TIDAL COALIER DOCK.—The great crowding of the Pool of London from the rapid increase of trade, and the delay constantly experienced by the colliers who are, after unloading, obliged to go away in ballast, has often and long been a subject of much complaint and animadversion, and we are happy to find, from a prospectus and map before us, that a company is now projected for building an immense dock between Deptford and Bermondsey, which will accommodate those masses of colliers, which now so frequently obstruct the best and most navigable portions of the Thames. The increased freight on the coal from the northern counties arriving by sea borne vessels, may be accounted for from the delay which takes place in the river ere they can discharge their cargoes, and because they have no return freight, but are obliged to go back in ballast. The construction of this dock will reduce the freight by 3*s.* or 4*s.* per ton, save the 1*s.* per ton now paid for ballast, and give them the best facilities for obtaining bulk freights, as it is probable much ironstone from the southern counties would be shipped here for the north, to be smelted where coal is plentiful. These projected tidal docks are to be 10,000 feet long by 400 ft. wide, covering an area of 27 acres; on the site chosen there are comparatively few buildings to clear away, and the soil is light and easily worked. The entrance will be in Deptford, and the outlet at Bermondsey, and with the Greenwich, Brighton, and South-Eastern Railways close in the back ground, a trifling outlay would place them in connection with all these lines. It will be constructed without locks or gates, and as its bottom will be 20 feet below low water mark, vessels will be able to enter at all tides, be always afloat, and thus enabled to discharge cargoes and ship return freights in two days at the utmost. The capital of the company is proposed to be 800,000*l.*, divided into 160,000 shares of 5*l.* each, and supposing only one half the colliers which enter the pool pass through the dock at 1*s.* per ton, they would realise an income of 10 per cent.; but as it is estimated that at least three-fourths or more will avail themselves of the advantages offered, the returns will, of course, be proportionally greater.

MARLBOROUGH GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The inhabitants of this large and influential borough have long been alive to the advantages likely to result from becoming their own gas manufacturers, and at length accompanied has been organised for the purpose. The object is to produce a gas of superior illuminating power at a cost not exceeding 4*s.* per 1000 cubic feet, to lay on services and furnish meters gratis, limit the divisible profits to 10 per cent., and to apply any surplus to a fund for future reduction in price. The capital is 100,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 10*l.* each, with power to increase it to 150,000*l.* The company have secured the services of Samuel Clegg, Esq., the oldest and most respectable gas engineer of the day, to act conjointly with their engineer, Mr. T. A. Hedley. The company have already the promises of nearly 4000 consumers, and have obtained permission from the vestry of St. Marlboune to open the ground all over the parish, which concession will, probably, be obtained from the other parishes in the borough. It is intended to carry the undertaking into immediate execution, and it is confidently expected to commence laying down the mains in March next.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company is now nearly complete, the capital having been paid up. Mr. Schmitz, a celebrated German metallurgist, is about to proceed by the Isthmus early next month, with miners and complete machinery, as recommended by Baron Humboldt and the professors of Leipzig, Leyden, and Berlin, he having been already engaged in the Mexican mines, a further proof of qualification. With a distinguished civic direction (three of them aldermen), the most scrupulous attention will be bestowed in prosecuting the objects of this company, which is located on a lease for twenty-one years (renewable), and ratified so long back as the 1st May last by Colonel Fremont. Lord Erskine, who has been above four years British Minister to the United States, is chairman of the board. This concern now only awaits the appointment of settling day to take its place in the market.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Feather, Kighley, York, and J. Driver, of the same place, improvements in screws. A. Neuberger, Rue Vivienne, Paris, France, for certain improvements in lamps. W. B. Johnson, Manchester, Lancashire, for improvements in railways, and in apparatus for generating steam. S. Trotman, Clarendon-road, Middlesex, for improvements in fountains. J. Dennison, of the firm of J. Dennison and Son, Halifax, York, and D. Peel of the same place, for an improved lubricating compound. R. E. Ridley, Hexham, Northumberland, improvements in cutting and reaping machines. M. J. Roberts, Esq., Woodbank, Gerrard's-cross, Bucks, for improvements in galvanic batteries, and in obtaining chemical products therefrom. J. S. Hutton, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and J. Musgrave, of the same place, for an improvement or improvements in apparatus used in the bleaching of yarns and goods. C. Schiele, Oldham, Lancashire, improvements in obtaining and applying motive power. W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, for improvements in the bobbles or harness of looms for weaving, and in the machinery for producing the same. J. Stephens, Kennington, for improvements in obtaining and applying motive power. J. Mollady, Junr., Deinton, Lancashire, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for manufacturing hats or caps. C. L. Barbe, Mulhouse, France, for improvements in the reproducing of drawings, and in the mode of obtaining designs, to be principally used in the engraving surfaces for printing fabrics.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

W. Richards, Birmingham, rifle sight.—F. York, Augustus street, Regent's park, box knife, fork, and metal cleaning machine.—J. McDougall, Kelso, cooking apparatus.—J. and T. Todd, Canonmills, Edinburgh, expanding cap.—E. Fogden, East Dean, Chichester, measure distributor.—J. Powell, High-street, Eton, Windsor oven.—W. and C. Kenrich, of Mill-street, Lambeth, frame for drying stockings and socks.—Jamieson and Kenworthy, Ashton-under-Lyne, expanding or contracting "wrath," or comb for sizing, warping, and bending machines.—Kenworthy and Jamieson, Blackburn, Lancashire, spiral, expanding and contracting "wrath," or comb for sizing, warping, and bending machines.—A. D. Lamb, Berwick-on-Tweed, gas regulator.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION.

J. G. Wilson, C.E., Lindsey-house, Chelsea, tripod castor.—A. Hewson, Birmingham, anti-overflow roof-lamp.—H. Rodsall, Broad street, Deal, life-boat hook.—Mechanics' Mag.

ON THE MINERAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF CONNEMARA, COUNTY GALWAY.—No. IV.

BY PIERRE J. FOLEY, M.E.

The mountain limestone of Canrawer West is numerous intersected by joints and divisional planes, the former being *backs* perpendicular to, and the latter *partings* parallel with, the plane of stratification. Associated with this geological district are large masses of greenstone, clinkstone, and trap tuffs. The encrinal limestone is hard and crystalline, and would make very pretty marble; the joints, plates, and star-like tubes of the corals shine out from the matrix in which they are imbedded.

The metallic veins of this district are narrow fissures, going down perpendicularly, or nearly so, and are filled with calcareous spar, fluor-spar, blende, and muddle, with, here and there, large lumps of galena, or sulphure of lead ore, in bunches. The lodes run about 50° south of east, and dip about 70° from the horizon in a south-west direction; the lodes keep a pretty straight course on the surface, running parallel to each other, and have pipe veins crossing them at right angles. The pipe veins are horizontal, and are filled with the same matrix as the rake veins. This district lies east-north-east of Glengola Lead Mine, about one mile and a half distant, and is bounded north and west by Claremont, south and east by Cregg, adjacent to the town of Oughterard.—Feb. 4, 1852.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

BY THE REV. W. B. CLARKE, F.G.S.*

In examining the geological structure of the Blue Mountains of Eastern Australia, in 1841, the author's attention was attracted by the plutonic and metamorphic characters of the axis of that range, and by the presence of gold in the quartzites, and in the detrital accumulations derived from the axial formations; evidence being afforded of the existence of gold within 80 and 90 miles of Sydney. By subsequent researches, the author's acquaintance with the geology of the country was considerably extended, and he was convinced (as expressed in a letter, a quotation from which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, for September, 1850) "that copper, lead, and gold are in considerable abundance in the schists and quartzites of the Cordillera" (Blue Mountains). Under these terms were included all the alternations of the schistose formation, which occur between 27° and 38° lat. That portion, however, being chiefly alluded to, that lies between the Liverpool Range and Wilson's Promontory. Having had ocular proof that gold actually existed in many places within an area represented by 9° of latitude and 4° of longitude, the author felt justified in extending his assertion, with respect to the presence of gold in Australia, so as to embrace the further extent of country throughout which rocks of a similar kind extend.

After dwelling on the similarity of the geological characters of the Australian and the Ural ranges (his views on which were published in 1847), and on the meridional parallelism, at the respective distances of exactly 90°, that obtains apparently among the several auriferous mountain ranges, the author proceeds to observe, that the most recent intelligences enable him to state that the actual length of the auriferous quartz ranges is full 60 miles, if not more reckoning from Summer Hill, which is the range separating the waters of the Bolubala, an affluent of the Lachlan, from the basin of the Macquarrie, in which the gold-diggers are now employed. Summer Hill is not more than 10 miles east of the summit of the Canobolas, a cluster of basaltic and porphyritic hills, which have burst through the schists, and have transversed also the overlying fossiliferous limestones. Taking the width of the auriferous region in this part of the basin of the Macquarrie at 12 miles, we have here an area of, at least, 720 square miles, throughout a great part of which, either in the rock *in situ*, or in the detritus, gold is found in more or less abundance. Gold also has been detected within a few miles of Bathurst, and on the west of the Summer Hill range, in the auriferous region of Carcoor and Coombling; and most probably as prolific a field exists south of that district as to the north of it.

ON THE ANTICIPATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA;

WITH A VIEW OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GOLD IS DISTRIBUTED.

BY SIR R. I. MURCHISON, F.G.S.*

This memoir is chiefly a *resumé* of the author's views on the distribution of gold in various parts of the world, as published during the last 11 years, of some of which, specially applying to Australia, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the author of the memoir, an abstract of which is given above, appears to have been ignorant. Between 1841 and 1844 Sir Roderick Murchison published descriptions of the auriferous phenomena of the Ural Mountains, on different occasions, as read before the Geological Society and the British Association. In 1845 he compared the Eastern Chain of Australia (*Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society*), then just described by Strzelecki, with the Ural Mountains. In 1846 he addressed the Cornish tin miners, and recommended any of them who were unemployed to emigrate to New South Wales, and dig for gold in the debris and drift in the flanks of what he had previously termed the "Australian Cordillera," in which, from similarity with the Uralian phenomena, he anticipated that gold would be certainly found (*Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of Cornwall*, 1846). In 1848 he received letters from speculators resident in Sydney and Adelaide, saying that, in consequence of his writings, they had sought, and obtained gold, specimens of which were sent; whereon the author wrote to Earl Grey, her Majesty's Minister of the Colonies, referring to his anticipation as about to be realised in a manner which might operate a great change in the colony. From that time, until the practical establishment of the view on an extensive scale in 1851, he has, on various occasions (particularly before the British Association and the Royal Institution), developed the Australian phenomena; and, finally, he embodied his views in the article entitled "Siberia and California," in the *Quarterly Review* for September, 1851.

Having next alluded to the diagrams illustrative of the subject which he had exhibited, and to the useful new maps of the gold districts by Mr. Wyld, the author then spoke of a geological discovery, recently communicated to him in a letter by the Rev. W. B. Clarke—viz.: the existence of many fossils of known Silurian species on the flanks of the dividing range of New South Wales. This discovery is important, for it completes in every way the resemblance of the Australian Cordillera (along which Devonian and carboniferous fossils had been found) with the Ural Mountains, the two chains being thus shown to be zoologically as well as lithologically similar, and both possessing the same auriferous "constants." Such "constants" are found to obtain in the prolongation of the Appalachian chain into Canada, specimens of gold from whence, exhibited by Mr. Logan, as well as gold ores from Australia and different parts of the world, were laid before the society. Sir Roderick regretted that he must, however, dissent from a theory propounded by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and which had been printed in the newspapers, and repeated in the communication above referred to, that the production of gold in certain meridional bands of rock in both hemispheres has any fixed relation to the quadrature of the circle, inasmuch as the exploration of Northern Asia or Siberia has shown that the great proportion of Russian gold is not derived from the Ural, but from numerous other similarly constituted ridges, which occur at intervals throughout 75° or 80° of longitude.

Sir Roderick concluded by recapitulating the data which he had been enunciating for some years respecting the distribution of gold, dwelling particularly on the facts which the labours of mankind had established, that auriferous veins in the parent rock had been usually found to deteriorate in produce when followed downwards; and that their originally richest portions having occurred in the upper parts of the rocks, the most prolific gold-fields were composed of the debris or drift, which in former ages had been abstracted from the mountain tops, and distributed in gravel heaps on their sides.

GOLD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—A correspondent of the *North British Mail* says there is every reason to believe that the alleged discovery of gold in the Isle of Skye is perfectly correct. He adds:—"If we consider the geology of Skye, we have every reason to conclude that it abounds in rich metalliferous substances. It is the largest of the trap islands, and is abounding in porphyry, quartz, felspar, with granular hornblende, granite, marble, mica, grauwacke, and talc slate. The Cuchullin hills in Skye are principally composed of a rock containing hypersthene, with a semi-metallic lustre. The beds in the vicinity of the porphyritic rocks appear to have suffered considerable derangement of position by the protrusion of the porphyry. The veins that intersect the rocks abound in lead and other metals, and from the appearance of the country it is highly probable that the soil, especially near rivers, contains a considerable quantity of gold. There can be no doubt but gold may be found near the track of the Spey—throughout the whole of the great glen of Scotland, on the banks of the Conon and Carron rivers, and in many parts of Sutherlandshire, especially near the Shin and Oykel waters. In the time of Queen Elizabeth 100,000*l.* sterling worth of gold had been found in the course of a few years, in and near Leadhills, in Lanarkshire. In one year there were coined in the Mint in Scotland 48,000*l.* sterling of Scotch gold; and it is more than probable that the time has now arrived when, in many counties in the north, these treasures will be again discovered and laid open."

GOLD VISIBLE ON TOUCHSTONE.—In the detection of matter in a state of extreme comminution, the sense of sight is infinitely more delicate than that of touch. If we rub a piece of gold upon a touchstone, we plainly see the particles of matter which are left upon the surface of the stone. The touch, however, cannot detect them.—*Dr. Lardner.*

* The foregoing are abstracts of two very important papers, read at the Geological Society on the 4th instant.

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

COMPANY.—Capital £100,000, of which £200,000 is held by the California proprietors, and the remainder is to be allotted to the public, in shares of £1 each, payable upon allotment.

ENGLISH DIRECTORS.

JOHN SADDLER, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the London and County Joint-Stock Bank

GEORGE BURGE, Esq., 5, Shaftesbury-terrace, Piccadilly

ROBERT GILLMAN, Esq., 28, Bucklersbury

THOMAS HAWES, Esq., 35, Regent-street

GEORGE HENNET, Esq., 24, Duke-street, Westminster

JAMES RHODES, Esq., London and County Joint-stock Bank

AMERICAN DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HANCE, Esq.

HON. D. W. MURPHY, Esq. (Now in England.)

JAMES KNOTT, Esq.

ALFRED MORGAN, Esq.

WILLIAM S. ROWE, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, 2, Nicholas lane

BROKERS—Messrs. George Burnand and Co., Cornhill; Messrs Foster and Braithwaite, No. 68, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Nesbitt.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—Allhallows Chambers, Lombard Street.

Carsons Creek Gold Mine stands pre-eminent as the richest gold mine in California, and is probably the richest in the world.

This mine was discovered by Mr. Wm. Hance, who, associated with others, obtained an exclusive and freehold title to it.

The Association thus formed consisted of seven persons, who constituted themselves into a Company under the above title, and two of whom, Mr. W. Hance and the Hon. D. W. Murphy (late Member of the Legislature of California, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of that State), are now in this country.

The opening of the mine in 1850 disclosed a richness of ore exceeding in value anything known in California.

The Company have, therefore, chiefly directed their efforts to mining and bringing to the surface the rude ore, waiting until arrangements could be made in Europe for procuring machinery for crushing it and extracting the metal. Already, however, in the progress of their labour, they have struck pockets in which the veins had become so enlarged and diffused through the whole mass of rock, that in one day ore to the value of £20,000 was extracted, of such richness as to require only the use of the smelting furnace, the quartz rock constituting but a small per centage on the whole mass; while a succession of these masses of variable richness, connected by a well-defined vein, occurred at different depths.

Accumulations of ore subsequently extracted are now lying at surface, which have been estimated, on a moderate computation, to yield upwards of £200,000 sterling.

In pursuance of the arrangements of the Company, Mr. Hance, the President, and the Hon. D. W. Murphy, have arrived in this country for the purpose of enlarging the basis of the Company, and securing the machinery and means by which the wealth of the mine can be most effectually realised.

The credentials brought by these gentlemen led to negotiations, which have resulted in an agreement by which the Company admit English shareholders to an equal partnership in the entire property and rights of the company on the following conditions—that is to say: That £210,000, a moiety of the whole capital, shall be raised by the English shareholders, of which the sum of £140,000 shall be paid as the purchase money for such participation in the property, and the further sum of £70,000, balance of the amount for English appropriation, shall be expended in machinery, and otherwise for the general purposes of the Company. Under this arrangement, the mine, buildings, land, stock, &c., now vested in the Company, as well as the right of ore, now lying quarried on the mine, become the property of the extended Company, and the management of the Company is vested in the English Directors.

Mr. Hance and Mr. Murphy propose that no portion of the purchase money shall be paid for five months, an interval named for the express purpose of enabling the several statements made with reference to the mine to be formally reported on and fully verified by the written reports of agents, to be selected by the English Directors. This arrangement, which it is intended to carry out with the least possible delay, must inspire confidence in the bona fide character of the Company.

The Directors thus far to state, the information of the public, that they have had communications from persons of influence in New York, establishing the fact that the Carsons Creek Mine is there considered as a certain and by far the most productive gold mine investment in California.

The following is a brief description of the locality and works of the mine:—It is situated in the County of Calaveras, in the State of California, near Carsons Creek, which runs into the Stanislaus River, the latter affording a water-carriage communication to Stockton, distant about 30 miles from the mine. From Stockton there is steam-bond communication to San Francisco. The property consists of three localities: the mountain location, on the crest of the lofty clay-slate range, above Carsons Creek, where the mine is working, consisting of a ledge of auriferous quartz rock, covering an area of 1762 feet in length, by a breadth varying from 5 to 25 feet, in which veins of gold are visible to the naked eye; a location on the Stanislaus River, which is highly important for the purposes of the Company, affording abundance of timber and an unfailing supply of water-power; and a location on Carsons Creek, highly valuable as a site for the erection of machinery for the purposes of the mine.

The great elevation at which the gold quartz is found in the mountain location obviates the inconvenience which have been experienced from floodings in the mines in the valley of the Sacramento. No difficulty has been hitherto felt in this mine, although shafts have been sunk to a depth, in one instance, of 83 feet. It is of importance to remark that the ore from the deepest shaft yet sunk is richer than that near the surface; and that in addition to the distinct veins, the gold is variably diffused throughout the whole mass of the quartz rock.

Documents, signed by parties of the highest respectability in California, have been produced to the directors, and attest the rich character of this mine. The largest lumps of gold hitherto found in California have been taken from this mine (some of which may, by permission, be seen at the offices of the Company, and one of which was the extraordinary specimen exhibited at the Crystal Palace), and the quality of the gold quartz of this mine is unrivalled. The Proprietors, being desirous of having it assayed by the Government Assayer, sent down to San Francisco, by the hands of Major Austill, a box containing 103 lbs. of gold ore, the produce of which was 36 lbs. of pure gold, of which the value was \$1825 15 cents, or £1840. The advices from San Francisco, published in the Times of the 17th June, 1851, confirm this statement.

But there is evidence of even a judicial character of the productiveness of the mine. In June, 1850, a trial took place in one of the Courts of California, the verdict in which fully established the fact, as accounted of the produce of the mine up to that period having been taken under the direction of the Court.

All the locations belonging to the Company are freehold, and no royalty has been ever demanded on the produce.

The title of the company has been recognised by the Government of the State of California; and in an action which was brought against some intruders on the property, the possession of the Company was confirmed, and a writ of restitution issued against the trespassers.

By the latest advices from the mine, there were 70 men at work there, and the supply of ore on the surface was, of course, for the purpose of working up this ore, the necessary machinery will be immediately dispatched.

Extracts are subjoined from some few of the several documents in the possession of the company on the subject of the mine, and the acknowledged position and respectability of the gentlemen who are now in England, and represent the American Proprietors.

Copy of letter from Edward C. Marshall, Esq., Representative in Congress of the Southern Division of the State of California, in which this mine is situated, to the Hon. D. W. Murphy:—

Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, as one of the members of the Carsons Creek Consolidated Mining Company in California, I take pleasure in being enabled to state to you, in relation to this mine, that within six or eight miles of your mine, and after its discovery having been present there and witnessed your operations, that I regard it, taking in connection its position, its conveniences for being worked with either steam or water-power, together with the richness of its ore, as being unsurpassed by any discovery which has been made in California, or, perhaps in any other country. I have seen taken from this mine ore in masses of 1 lb. to more than 100 lbs., containing from 3 to 40 per cent. of gold, at a depth not exceeding 50 feet below the surface. Its elevation is from 2000 to 3000 feet above, and within one mile of the Stanislaus River, which stream affords a constant supply of water-power in any quantity required for mining operations; the country around it, and adjacent is also sufficiently timbered to admit of the application of steam-power, if desirable. I may further state that the distance from this mine, which is situated on Carsons Creek, in Calaveras County, California, is not exceeding 55 miles from the city of Stockton, on the San Joaquin River, at all times navigable for ships and steam-boats, and the road from thence to this mine is such as to admit of conveyance by stages or waggons, which are now used for this purpose the entire distance.

I am, Sir, &c.,

EDWARD C. MARSHALL.

Letter from the Hon. John J. McKee, Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, to the Hon. R. J. Walker, introducing "his friend, the Honourable D. W. Murphy, son of the late Governor of Alabama, and for several years a Member of Congress from that State," to Mr. Walker's distinguished consideration.

Extract of a letter from E. C. Marshall, Esq., to Thomas Crittenden, Esq., of Liverpool:—

Mr. Murphy goes to Europe on some business relating to the mine in California, of which he is lucky enough to be part owner. It is the richest in that country, and, I have no doubt, in the world.

Copy of letter of the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Senator in Congress from California, to the Hon. Dan'l Webster, Secretary of State, introducing the Hon. Duncan W. Murphy, for the purpose of obtaining credentials:—

Sir,—I beg leave to introduce to you the Hon. Duncan W. Murphy, a Member of the Legislature of the State of California, who will hand you this note.

Mr. Murphy will visit Europe in a few days for the purpose of getting machinery to work the rich vein of quartz rock on Carsons Creek, of which he is part owner. I have visited this vein, and believe it to be the richest in the world, and with proper machinery, the amount of gold that could be taken from it annually would be incredible to those who have not visited it, and become familiar with the richness of the gold-bearing quartz of California.

Mr. Murphy may wish, while in Europe, to make some negotiations connected with his quartz mine; and I ask the favour of you to recommend him favourably to your Minister at London as a gentleman of honour and integrity, which I know him to be. By so doing, you will confer a favour upon a highly-valued citizen of my State, and greatly oblige

Your Friend and obedient Servant,

WILLIAM M. GWIN.

Extract from a report by the Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, upon this mine, dated Brighton, January 26, 1852, to Messrs. William Hance, President, and the Hon. D. W. Murphy, Director, of the Carsons Creek Consolidated Mining Company of California:—

Your title depends—1. Upon your prior discovery of the mine.—2. Your uninterrupted possession of the same for several years past, and at this period.—3. Your continued working of the mine, together with the improvements made upon the adjacent lots necessary for buildings, &c.—4. Your regular survey of the same, together with the filing thereof, and of your claim in the proper offices in the State of California.

I believe, Gentlemen, that your title will be fully maintained, for the following reasons:—

1. Because I understand it to be in conformity with the usage in similar cases in the State of California, and so recognised in that State.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

2. Because your title has already been recognised and maintained by the Court of California, by a judicial decision now in the possession of Mr. Murphy.

3. Because it is the established policy of the Government to maintain and respect such bona fide possession, accompanied by valuable improvements.

4. There has been specially the case in regard to the gold mines of California. Congress have ever since their discovery, more than three years ago, encouraged the working of the mines by occupants, and exhibited no disposition to interfere with such possessions.

The policy of all the States of the Union is to augment the mining of gold in California. This precious metal is thus carried throughout all the avenues of trade and industry of the whole country, increasing its commerce, enlarging its revenue, stimulating its labour, and tending in every way to augment the prosperity of the country. I believe it, then, to be the settled policy of the Union to permit things to remain as they are at present in California, without the exaction of any charge for mining, and thus to encourage the working of these mines, and thus increase the gold circulation, as much more beneficial to the country than any attempt by expensive agencies to exact any royalty from the mines. If, however, any royalty should be exacted, it would, I am sure, be very small, and such as would make no material difference to the miners.

For all these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that your title and possession will be maintained undisturbed, so long as you and your successors, or assigns, continue to work the mines.

You request my opinion also as to the value of this mine. I have never been in the State of California, and cannot, therefore, as a lay like yourself from personal observation. I have, however, formed a very decided opinion as to the value of this mine, and am willing to express it, together with the grounds on which it is formed.

I do, then, believe, that this is by far the richest gold mine in the world, for the following reasons:—

1. Mr. Hance is the discoverer of the mine; he is personally well acquainted with it; he has made a written statement in regard to it, and I fully believe in the entire truth of that statement.

2. Hon. Mr. Murphy, who is also personally well acquainted with the mine, has, likewise, made a written statement in regard to it, which I fully believe to be true.

3. I have read the statement of the Hon. William M. Gwin, Senator of the United States from the State of California, fully corroborating the prior statements in regard to the mine. Mr. Gwin is entirely disinterested, and from his personal knowledge of the mine, as well as from his general knowledge of mining in California, and his official position, I attach the fullest credence to all his statements, having known him intimately for more than twenty years.

4. I attach also great importance to the statement of the Hon. Mr. Marshall, member of Congress from the State of California, as well on account of his official position, as of his knowledge of the mine and of mining generally in California, who is also entirely disinterested.

5. I have conversed, casually, in America with a great many Californians, who were entirely disinterested, and always heard the same highly expressed favourable opinion in regard to it.

6. The public press of California, as far as I have seen it, appears to entertain the same favourable opinion, notwithstanding the great number of other mines which exist in the State.

7. I saw at New York a variety of specimens taken by Mr. Hance from the mine, I saw the assay of them at our Mint, and at our Branch Mint; as also the assay of other specimens made by Mr. Eberts, of the City of New York, all indicating the same wonderful richness of this ore. Mr. Eberts, who is a practical man, and whose opinion is entitled to great weight, expressed to me the conviction that the ore of this mine was by far the richest ever yet discovered. The great lump of upwards of 50 lbs.,* now in London, speaks for itself, and requires no comment. Nor is the lump, so far as I have been able to ascertain, anything very peculiar or extraordinary, when compared with the general character of the quartz rock of this mine. I repeat, then, the conviction of my judgment, that this mine is by far the richest gold mine ever yet discovered.

(Signed) ROBERT J. WALKER.

* It, in fact, weighs upwards of 90 lbs.

CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that we have smelted and analysed two pieces of gold quartz rock, delivered to us by Mr. William Hance, as the produce of a gold mine possessed by him, called the Carsons Creek Mine, in California, and which produced the following results:—Weight of rock, 7 lbs. 4 ozs. 10 dwts., which produced in gold, 5 lbs. 9 ozs. 7 dwts. 12 grs., and contained 17 dwts. of fine silver. The gold was 22½ carats, being ½ above the standard.—JOHNSON AND MATHEW, Assayers, 79, Fleet-street.

Applications for shares, in the subjoined form, may be made to the brokers, to the solicitors of the Company, or to the secretary, at the Company's offices.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Carsons Creek Consolidated Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby apply for shares of £1 each in the above Company, upon the terms of the prospectus, and agree to accept the same, or such lesser number as may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount thereof as and when required. Dated this day of February, 1852.

Name

Address

Occupation

References and address

London, Feb., 1852.

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Inquiries having been made of the Directors, they beg to state, for the information of the public, that by the agreement with American proprietors, no part of the purchase money is to be paid until their representations as to title and value are fully verified, and possession of the land, buildings, &c., and the ore estimated at £200,000, has been actually passed over to the extended Company.

By order, H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Allhallows Chambers, February 5, 1852.

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this Company will be received after THIS DAY, Saturday, the 14th instant.

By order, H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street, Feb. 10, 1852.

THE SIERRA NEVADA GOLD ORES MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY, MARIPOSA GOLD REGION, CALIFORNIA.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each, paid up in full, on allotment, without any further liability.

Lieut.-Colonel VAUGHAN ARBUCKLE, R.A.

GEORGE STONE, Esq., Lombard-street

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq., M.P.

Lieut.-Col. VAUGHAN ARBUCKLE, R.A.

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq.

GEORGE THOMAS MANSELL, Esq.

HENRY THOMAS RYDE, Esq.

Major WALLER, K.H.

RICHARD WARD, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stones, and Martins, 68, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Phillips and Sons, 11, Abchurch lane.

BROKERS—Messrs. Cannon and Pelly, 26, Tokenhouse-yard; Mr. John Short, Hercules-chambers, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. Alfred C. Dick.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—4, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

This company has been enabled to secure, by purchase, the freehold in an important and valuable gold mine, situated in the centre of the auriferous mining district, in the county of Mariposa, upon terms similar to those which have been given for leasehold mines, charged with royalties due of one-sixth of the produce. The mine is also of great extent than the valuable leasehold mines of Agua Fria, West Mariposa, Ave Maria, &c., the length of vein leased to each of which is 300 yards only. No royalty is payable on the gold or other valuable produce obtained, and the tenure is in perpetuity.

Applications for prospectuses or shares may be made to the secretary, at the company's offices; or to the brokers.

THE SIERRA NEVADA GOLD ORES MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this Company will be received AFTER SATURDAY (THIS DAY), 14th inst., from Town Applicants, or after MONDAY NEXT, 16th instant, from Country Applicants.

By order of the Board, ALFRED C. DICK, Secretary.

Temporary offices, 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 10, 1852.

THE LONDON BROUGHAM AND CABRIOLET COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered.

Capital £20,000, in shares of £1, with power to increase same to 50,000 shares.

JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park

DOUGLAS AURILLAN CLARKSON, Esq., Stockwell Park-road, Brixton

JAMES FRASER, Esq., 30, Russell-square

THOMAS TRILL, Esq., 48, Mark-lane

H. A. WESTBROOK, Esq., Bloomfield-road, Maida hill.

AUDITORS.

Edward Hall, Esq., Lothbury.

Frederick Young, Esq., Burton-street, Burton-crescent.

SOLICITORS—Hancock and Young, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London.

This company is formed for the express purpose of introducing an entire new system in the supply and regulation of the cab and other metropolitan conveyances, and effectually to abolish those abuses which the public have been so long subject to.

The improved class of carriages has been long required, not only by the public, but by the higher circles of society, and especially for females, who now seldom use the common cabs, but prefer hiring other carriages at additional expense, rather than subject themselves to the existing evils.

The carriages will be built on an improved plan, and form either open or closed vehicles, and special attention will be paid in the selection of drivers, who will be habited in a neat livery, and be under regulations similar to the police.

The company's cabs will not ply for hire on the Sabbath day.

The fares will be 6d. per mile, and either a mileage indicator or authorised list of fares will be affixed in each carriage.

The company purpose supplying each shareholder with partial free fare tickets, equal to 5 per cent. interest on the capital embarked, which, with the dividends from the profits, as shown in the detailed prospectus, will amount to upwards of 13 per cent.

Applications for shares and detailed prospectuses, containing full particulars of the objects of the company, with tables of outlay and returns, to be made to the solicitors of the company, Messrs. Hancock and Young, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, City; or Messrs. Erykn, Brothers, stockbrokers, Change alley, Cornhill.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, AND FOUNDERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIE'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUNGHEED IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of sale to be obtained from Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by J.E.E., C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street, place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

THE MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 100,000 shares—£1 to be paid on allotment.

No deed to be signed, and the liability limited to the amount paid.—All moneys received will be returned without deduction, unless adequate capital be subscribed.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. R. E. HOWARD, LL.D., Doctors' Commons, and All Souls, Oxford

CHARLES DICKSON ARCHIBALD, Esq., F.R.S., Portland-place

CHARLES ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street

COMMITTEE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.—Chairman.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Bart., 75, Lower Grosvenor-street

Colonel CHATTERTON, K.H., M.P., 26, Argyl-street

A. A. DORIA, Esq., Old-square, Lincoln's Inn

Lieut.-Colonel LOTHIAN DICKSON, 56, Curzon-street, May-fair

A. DOUGLAS, Esq., Sloon-terrace, Piccadilly

SPENCER PERCEVAL PLUMER, Esq., Grove Villas, Highbury

WILLIAM QUINN, Esq., M.D., Colehill-street, Eaton-square

C. R. THOMPSON, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street

HENRY WHEELER, Esq., Barge-yard, Bucklersbury

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Adam Murray, Esq., Craven-street, Strand.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-court, Walbrook;

W. F. Ellaby, Esq., 14, Walbrook.

BROKERS—Messrs. Scrutton and Son, 81, Old Broad-street.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

This is the first defined plan for mining in Australia, distinguished by the following recommendations:—

1. It will promote, for mining pursuits, a perfect organisation of independent emigrants, who, being generally unacquainted with such occupations, will derive, from an efficient direction, having at command all requisite machinery and supplies, benefits not otherwise attainable.
2. It will facilitate the emigration of persons associated with this Company for mining purposes, more especially by procuring, at the earliest available moment, the grand desideratum of cheap steam conveyance; and the arrangements of this Company preclude all risk of loss in respect of any abandonment of engagements on the part of the emigrants.
3. The Company is free to select its ground of operations wherever the direction of labour may lead to the most beneficial results.
4. The peculiar inducements to emigrants in joining this undertaking, will be the large remuneration to the working parties, that being fixed at not less than 75 per cent. of the net produce of their labour, and the mutual security, protection, and economy of the systematic co-operation contemplated by the project.
5. To shareholders, besides the large anticipated returns on their capital, the special and acknowledged advantages of the Cost-book are also secured—viz.: Exemption from the Joint-stock Companies' Registration Act, and from the ordinary law of partnership.
6. Direct and constant control, at the bi-monthly meetings, over the Company's affairs.
7. No personal responsibility of shareholders for any act but their own.
8. An application will be made for a Royal Charter to extend the powers of the Association on its being constituted; and the great public utility of the design leaves no doubt that the favour of Government will be evinced by the incorporation of the Company.

The prospectus may be obtained at the offices, and applications for shares, in the subjoined form, with a respectable reference, to be addressed to the committee.

By order, W. F. G. SERVANTES, Secretary.

Offices,—9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate street, London, Feb. 9, 1852.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares in the above-named undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number of shares which you may allot to me, and to pay, when required, the sum of One Pound per share thereon.

Name, address, and occupation of the applicant

Reference—Name and address

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the VISCOUNT DRUMLANRIG, M.P., is now the CHAIRMAN of the COMPANY.

By order, JOHN SIMPSON, Hon. Sec.

11, Abchurch-lane, Feb. 13, 1852.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—11, ABCHURCH LANE, CITY.

Capital £125,000, in 125,000 shares, of £1 each—to be paid up in full on allotment, and no further liability.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—The VISCOUNT DRUMLANRIG, M.P., George-street, Hanover-square, and Glen Stuart, Dumfriesshire

The Hon. JOHN CRANCH WALKER VIVIAN, 41, Green street, Hyde-park

The Hon. DENIS ARTHUR BINGHAM, Portland-street, and Newbrook, county Mayo, Ireland

Sir PHILIP CLARKE, Bart., Westbourne Park Villas, and Oak Hall, East Barnet

Colonel ROBERT DOUGLAS, R.A., C.E., &c., Esler, Surrey

SAMUEL FENNEL, Esq., 14, St. Mary Axe, and Arlington-square

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Esq., 17, Belgrave-street

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq., Essex-court, Temple, and Bloomfield street, Westbourne terrace

WILLIAM PENNY, Esq., Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Victoria-road South, Kentish Town

W. BERKELEY SILVERLOCK, Esq., the Grove, Stoke Newington

W. CAMPBELL SLEIGH, Esq., the Temple, and 11, Overington-square, Brompton

RAYNHAM W. STEWART, Esq., Kingland-crescent, and Bromley, Middlesex

(With power to add to their number)

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Jesse Balderston Quimby, Esq., C.E. (late engineer to the Cabarras, Fair Forest, and Hooker Gold Mining Companies, Carolina and Virginia; the Chancas and Huallanca Silver Mines, Peru, &c.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Lombard-street.

AUDITORS—To be elected by the shareholders.

SECRETARY pro tem.—Mr. John Simpson.

SOLICITOR—William Henry Orchard, Esq., 11, Staple Inn.

LAKE BATHURST AUSTRALASIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Established for working the extensive deposits of alluvial gold and the mines of gold quartz, already discovered on 500 acres of freehold land, purchased by the Company, on the main Government road to Sydney.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 paid-up shares, of £1 each, without any further call or liability.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH COCKFIELD DIMSDALE, Esq., 50, Cornhill

GEORGE STONE, Esq., 68, Lombard-street

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir EDWARD BELCHER, C.B., Thurlow-square

JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq., M.P.

WALTER BEVAN, Esq., firm of Jones and Bevan

WILLIAM E. BELL, Esq., St. Dunstan's-hill

GEORGE DENNY, Esq., firm of Denny, Clark, and Co.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.

Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tillet, Sons, and Freeman, Old Jewry.

SECRETARY—R. Poncy, Esq.

AUDITORS—Charles Clark, Esq.; W. W. Cargill, Esq.

ENGINEER.

Charles May, Esq., C.E., and F.G.S., firm of Ramsome and May, London and Ipswich.

AGENTS IN SYDNEY—Messrs. Young and Co.

STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard.

OFFICES,—2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

This company appears before the public in a pre-eminent position for exploring the auriferous deposits of Australia, having absolutely purchased the fee simple of 500 acres of rich alluvial gold quartz-bearing land, in the heart of the great gold region of Australia. The company's land is situated on the eastern bank of Lake Bathurst, and is intersected by the ridges of gold-bearing quartz, which run from north to south through that district, intersecting the most important gold-bearing region in the world. A special and confidential report on this important property has been received from Charles Langley, Esq., of Sydney, one of the surveyors employed by the Colonial Government, the discoverer of this great auriferous deposit, which furnishes the most unquestionable evidence of the whole property being surpassingly rich in gold. In a letter, dated Sydney, August, 1851, which may be seen at the company's offices, Mr. Langley states he had "discovered that this property is intersected with fine specimens, and abounds with great quantities of gold. At eight different parts of the Lake Bathurst property we discovered, beyond any doubt, that the place abounds with gold quartz." The title to the land, purchased by the Company on advantageous terms, is clear and unquestionable, being derived from a grant by the Crown, dated 6th June, 1835—a copy of which, together with the contracts and conveyances, will lie for inspection at the Company's offices.

Application for shares to be made to Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard; or to the Secretary, at the offices, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, where prospectuses may be had. Applications may also be made to the following brokers:—

Liverpool: Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey, 5, Bank buildings—Bristol: Mr. Henry Tate—Edinburgh: Messrs. Hughson and Dobson—Birmingham: Messrs. Lane and Perry—Manchester: Mr. Thomas Knight—Leeds: Mr. Charles Beardsley—Bolton: Mr. James Gorton—Hull: Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.—Halifax: Mr. Harry Hughlings—Lincoln: Mr. James Woolridge.

LAKE BATHURST AUSTRALASIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—NO APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR SHARES in this Company after TUESDAY next, the 17th inst., from Town Applicants, nor after WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., from the Country.

By order of the Board, R. PONCY, Secretary.

2, Royal Exchange-buildings, February 12, 1852.

VICTORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (PORT PHILIP).

AUSTRALIA.—The Committee of Management have the satisfaction to announce, that they have secured a LEASE, for 21 years, of a valuable ESTATE in the auriferous district of the YARRA RANGE, VICTORIA, at a royalty of 1-20th, with a right of renewal for a similar term, on payment of one year's royalty—whereon the Company propose to commence their first operations.

WHEEL FANNY.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON is instructed to dispose of a LIMITED NUMBER of shares in this very promising LEAD MINE. Applications for which, and for reports and other particulars, to be addressed to his office, No. 33, Threadneedle-street, London, where samples of the ore may be seen.

The following is an extract from the report of Captain William Lean, of Holmbush Mine, lately received:—
The lead lodes will average 3 feet wide; their composition is spar, prisms, fluorite, and lead—one of them more especially presents favourable appearances in several places. I think I am safe in saying, that many hundreds of fathoms of ground on the Callington and Holmbush lead lode have been taken away by the tributaries where the lode would not produce more lead than this one (this refers to the lode at only 15 fathoms deep). The ground is soft and congenial for lead, therefore it is less expensive for being wrought. These lodes are within a very convenient distance of each other, to reach by cross-cutting at any level. The facilities for exploring them are great, there being a first-rate water-wheel at work, 40 feet diameter and 4 feet breast, with a full supply of water to work it, and which is of sufficient power to put the mine to a great depth; and wherever there is a never-failing stream of water it effects a very great saving in mining pursuits. All the machinery in the mine is of the best quality, and put out of hand in a very creditable manner. I need not say the mine is carried on in a vigorous manner, which it is wisdom to do at all times, if wrought at all.
(Signed) WILLIAM LEAN, of Holmbush Mine.

WHEEL SOPHIA, LEZANT, CORNWALL.—NOTICE.
—All PERSONS having any CLAIM on the adventures of the above MINE, for GOODS DELIVERED before the 25th of December, 1851, are requested to FORWARD their ACCOUNTS to ME, on or before the 15th February, 1852, in order that the same may be discharged prior to my resigning the office of purser; and all bills not forwarded to me before the above-mentioned day will not be attended to. All goods supplied since the said 25th of December, 1851, are to be charged to the "Committee," Plumber's Arms, Belgrave-square, London.
DANIEL WARD, Purser.
Uppaton, Milton Abbot, near Tavistock, Feb. 4, 1852.

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY.—At the ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company, held at their offices, Moorgate-street, on Thursday, the 12th inst.,

The Chairman read the report of the directors, as advertised in the *Mining Journal*, and directed the Secretary to read the report, after which Major Bore proposed that the report be accepted and confirmed; Mr. Cameron seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.
Mr. Branwell proposed that the appointment, in accordance with the Deed, by the Directors of Mr. Mackenzie, in the room of R. J. R. Campbell, be confirmed; Major Bore seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.
The Chairman read the clause in the agreement, in reference to the option of the Directors to take 400 unallotted shares, upon which Mr. Yates proposed that a special meeting be convened, for taking the question of the appropriation of the 400 shares reserved into consideration, and to discuss the question of remuneration of the Directors, and that meanwhile the opinion of the solicitors of the Company be taken as to the legal mode of dealing with these shares; Mr. Weston seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.
Mr. Weston moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, which was seconded by Mr. Balfour, and carried unanimously.

FENTON POTTERY COAL AND IRONSTONE MINING COMPANY.—The FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company was held at Storey's Gate Tavern, Great George-street, in the city of Westminster, on Thursday, the 12th February, 1852, at One o'clock.
THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. (Chairman of the board of Directors), in the chair.
The common seal of the Company having been affixed to the register of shareholders, it was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by William Plant, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That the report of the Directors and Auditors, together with the statement of accounts now read, be received, adopted, and circulated amongst the proprietors of the Company, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the paid-up capital of the Company, up to the 31st December, 1851, be now declared, due and payable on and after Monday, the 1st of March, and that the balance of unappropriated profits be carried over to the next half-year.
That the election of a director, in the room of Mr. John Hamilton, about retiring, be postponed to the next half-yearly meeting.
Moved by Fred Jennings, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Steele:—
That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and board of Directors, for their great attention to the interests of the Company.
WILLIAM FALK, Secretary.

ANGLESEA COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) has this day been declared, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after the 25th of this present month of February. Shareholders, on applying for the dividend, must produce their scrip certificates, in order that the same may be duly indorsed.
By order, N. LINDO, Secretary.
17, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, Feb. 6, 1852.

LYNVI IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, the 21st day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, to take into consideration a resolution passed by the Directors on the 10th February inst., whereby they recommend a sale of the works and effects of the Company, and the subsequent winding up and dissolution thereof.
By order of the board, F. W. GIBSON, Secretary.
London, Feb. 11, 1852.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONMASTERS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, under peculiar circumstances, the extensive LOCOMOTIVE and MACHINE FACTORY, in full working order, at CARLSRUHE, in the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN, in GERMANY, situated on the Baden Railway, at a great distance from the Rhine.
The works have been successfully completed within the last 14 years, at a cost of more than £100,000, and comprise a ROLLING-MILL, with PUDDLING and ANNEALING FURNACES, CASTING-HOUSE and CUPOLA FURNACES, Nasmyth's steam-hammer, boiler-yard, and shops, furnished with lathes, and all the necessary appurtenances for fittings. Abundance of timber is supplied by the Black Forest, and coals are in great abundance on the opposite bank of the Rhine.
The advantages offered by these works to the purchaser are—
1. The proximity to the net of railways now constructing over the south of Germany, the home product being preferred where price and quality are equal to foreign. The high carriage for carriage up the Rhine forms of itself a premium to the manufacturer over his foreign competitors, and to this the considerable duty on foreign machinery has to be added. The greater part of the locomotives now running on the Baden Railway emanate from these workshops.
2. The neighbourhood is one of a rising demand for machinery. An extensive mining district lies contiguous to the Black Forest Mountains; beet-root sugar, cotton, and other factories, and the increasing steam navigation on the Rhine, offer the largest field for the engineer and the mechanist. The whole is situated in the most delightful part of Europe, and within a 36 hours journey of London.
The country is populous, and the people intelligent and industrious—the valleys of the Black Forest having been the most ancient seat of clock-making and other handicraft, which still furnish the markets of Europe.
Applications to be addressed (post-paid) to "H. H., 26, Cecil-street, Strand, London.

COLLIERY.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the TWELVE YEARS' unexpired LEASES of the HAM AND HILL COAL WORKS, together with all the plant in use for landing the coal, situated at FAULTON, SOMERSET, comprising about 109 acres of coal. There is a communication by tram road to the Somerset Coal Canal, and they are distant three miles from the present intended terminus of the Radstock and Frome Railway; but should the line be carried on to Newton it will pass close to the works.
For particulars, and to treat for the purchase, apply to Captain Deakins, at his residence, Faulton, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.—Faulton, Feb. 9, 1852.

LEAD MINES TO LET.—the FRON FOWNOG MINES, in the parish of MOLD, in the county of FLINT.—These mines were, for a number of years, the most productive in this extensive and rich mining district, and yielded very considerable profits to the late company.
The prospects in the deepest part of the mines (which is only about 75 fathoms from surface) are considered highly encouraging for further development, and the proprietors are now prepared to treat liberally with any respectable party for the future working of the property. The mine is situated within a mile of the Mold Station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.
All necessary information may be obtained by application to Mr. Stephen Eddy, mine agent, Grassington, Yorkshire; or Mr. James Edwards, mine agent, Warr, near Mold.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.
2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. ALSO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MAKING OF WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.
The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:
Messrs. BAIRD'S, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY, ditto ditto.
The FORTH IRON COMPANY, ditto ditto.
The HERSLEY COMPANY, Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYD, EOSTER, & CO., Wednesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON, Dundee.
Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skipton-street, SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.
BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

GARD'S PATENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN BORING, &c.—Messrs. CAMPBELL & CO. of the Patent Office, 156, STRAND, are instructed to dispose of this very valuable PATENT, which has been thoroughly tested, and received the approbation of many scientific and practical judges of the first eminence, and would yield a handsome return for any outlay of capital.—Every information will be at hand, and a working model may be seen, at the above office, 156, Strand.

TO GOLD DIGGERS & MINERS.—WALKER'S PATENT MINERAL STAMPING and WASHING MACHINES, enabling every man to do his own work. Machines upon this principle may be worked by men, cattle, or steam, affording every facility for large or small companies to clean their ore at a small cost. Steam-engines from 4 to 40-horse power.—13, City-road.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.
OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
The PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the direction of Dr. A. W. HOFMANN and assistants.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, the 15th of March next, and end on Saturday, the 31st of July, 1852.
The fee for students working every day during the session is £15 0 0
Four days in the week 12 0 0
Three days in the week 10 0 0
Two days in the week 8 0 0
One day in the week 5 0 0
Hours of Attendance from Nine to Five.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the College.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.
To be published by Subscription, of Twenty Guinea each,
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MINERAL DISTRICT

OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, comprising the Pottery Coal-field, with the surrounding Mineral District of Goldenhill, Kidsgrove, Biddulph, Norton, Longton, Apedale, and Silverdale, with all the Mines and Faults clearly delineated.
By WILLIAM S. COPE,
Coal Viewer and Engineer, Hall Cottage, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Subscriptions received by Mr. Cope; or at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.—A list of subscribers will appear with the work.
A specimen of the Map will be for inspection at the office of the *Mining Journal* for a short time.—Due notice of which will appear.

THE GOLD FORMATION FULLY EXPLAINED.
This day is published, price 16s. in 8vo., with Thirty Plates and numerous Woodcuts, A New Edition, enlarged.

ON THE CONNEXION OF GEOLOGY WITH TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM: showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transitions, Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Metalliferous Formations, and other Terrestrial Phenomena.—By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

Totally at variance with all the absurd dogmas connected with an igneous theory.
"We must conclude at present, by an unhesitating recommendation of the work to general perusal."
"We strongly recommend a complete study of this work from beginning to end, so that not only the connexion of all its parts may be clearly understood, but that the manner in which the author has throughout kept within the boundary of demonstration may be duly appreciated."
Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

In the press, and speedily will be published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London,
THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.
—The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements.
By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Inspector of Mines.

Price to Subscribers, 10s. 6d.; to Non-subscribers, 12s. 6d.—Subscribers' Names received by the Author, St. Mary's place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND VENTILATION OF COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS for IMPROVEMENTS in MINING.
By JOHN MEDLEY, Colliery Viewer.
London: J. Waile, No. 59, High Holborn.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MANUFACTURERS OF
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.
THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.
Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.
But the chief, and by far the most important advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as
SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
—The saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.
In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *fatting*, and for work intended to be varnished.
For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.
The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.
Office of the Washington Chemical Company,
73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

WHITE'S PATENT HYDRO-CARBON GAS.
THE COMPANY OF PATENTEES have to submit the following TESTIMONIALS in reply to the anonymous attacks made upon this SYSTEM OF GAS MANUFACTURE, in the *Journal of Gas Lighting*:—

TO THE HYDRO-CARBON GAS COMPANY.
Gentlemen,—The Gas Committee of Southampton have, as their chairman, requested me to certify that our resin gas is, at this time, pure and brilliant, and giving satisfaction to the consumers.—Yours truly, THOMAS HOLMES: Southampton, Feb. 5, 1852.

TO THE PATENTEES OF WHITE'S HYDRO-CARBON GAS.
Gentlemen,—Twelve months have now elapsed since we first commenced using the hydro-carbon gas, and we say, deliberately and conscientiously, that we continue its use with daily increasing satisfaction. As regards its purity and brilliancy, no coal or canal gas, in any estimation, can be compared to it, and it would be superfluous to describe it if any person, after seeing the beautiful light which illuminates our town, our mansions, and our shops, to deny it a place, and a high place, amongst the most valuable discoveries, as it is the most elegant of modern chemical science. Pray do not refer to us for written testimonials, but recommend all and every one to visit Rutlin, and judge for themselves.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours very truly,
Rutlin, Wales, Dec. 16, 1851. Chairman of the Board of Directors.

TO THE PATENTEES OF WHITE'S HYDRO-CARBON GAS.
Gentlemen,—We are now using your gas at our mills for the second year, and burning 1300 to 1400 lights, and we can speak confidently of the superiority, both in brilliancy and purity, of the resin gas, as compared with coal gas. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this communication.—We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants, GEORGE CLARKE & CO.: Hope Mills, Manchester, Dec. 31, 1851.

The patentees are also in possession of Testimonials from the following gentlemen, down to the present date:—George Edmondson, Esq., Queenwood College, Hampshire; Thomas Hall, Esq., Granby Hotel, Harrogate; Wm. Leod, Esq., M.D., Ben Ridding Hydrostatic Establishment, Yorkshire; Wm. Stockley, Esq., Thornton Hall, Cheshire, and others—copies of which, together with Dr. Frankland's report on the application of the process to coals and canals, may be had by application to the Hydro-Carbon Gas Company, gas engineers, 51, King-street, Manchester.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLIC, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE of every size and length (as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851), beg to inform their Friends in Cornwall, Devon, Wales, Ireland, and every other part of the Globe, that they are prepared to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE of their own manufacture, and upon warrant that it will be proved equal to, if not better, than any that is to be procured elsewhere, and that Mr. J. R. PIKE is now upon his journey through the United Kingdom, and will call to solicit further orders, which they are requested to reserve, or otherwise apply by letter, direct to the Manufacture.

GOLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley, Yorkshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove their capabilities, his PATENT MILLS to GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will grind two tons of gold ore per hour to powder with eight horses. W. C. will also furnish steam-engines, with very simple boilers, to raise steam by either wood or coal, mounted to work on carriages, so that no one carriage has to carry more than 30 cwts. W. C. will engage to furnish the whole, with duplicate grinding parts warranted to grind 50,000 tons of ore, for the sum of £1000. The wearing parts can be replaced for 3d. per ton of ore. The mills are so simple and strong that they cannot be broken. Duplicate wearing parts would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra.

TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAM-ENGINES, STEAM-PACKET COMPANIES, BREWERS, and COAL MERCHANTS.
In consequence of Notice issued under the Sewers Act of 1851, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1852, every furnace employed in the working of steam-engines shall be altered so as to consume its own smoke, the Undersigned would be glad to enter into an ARRANGEMENT with Proprietors of Steam-engines, Coal Merchants, or any party requiring coal, for a SUPPLY of their GELLIA STEAM-PACKET COAL, shipped at Swansea, which is perfectly free from smoke, thereby avoiding the necessity of altering their existing arrangements.
RICHARD & GLASBROOK.
The coal has been satisfactorily tested at Portsmouth, and is in extensive use at one of the largest breweries in South Wales, as also by several steam engines.
Swansea, Dec. 22, 1851.

WEST OF IRELAND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
By which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
OFFICES.—No. 78, CORNHILL.
Capital £500,000, in 20,000 shares, of £25 each, with power to increase to £1,000,000. A deposit of £1 10s. per share, payable on allotment.

TRUSTEES.
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., M.P.
JOSEPH COCKFIELD DIMSDALE, Esq.,
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., barrister-at-law, No. 2, Inner Temple-lane, and 29, Thurlow-square, Brompton.
Rear-Admiral Sir WILLIAM HENRY DILLON, K.C.H., 23, Barton-crescent.
THOMAS COLPITTS GRANGER, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Crown Office-row, Inner Temple.
JOSEPH JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., Dep. Lieut., Sunderland.
Rear-Admiral Sir RICHARD O'CONNOR, K.C.H., 6, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-Park.
JOSEPH HANNAH, Esq., Bridge-street Westminster, and Stockwell, Surrey.
JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.E., 5, Whitehall.
JOSEPH NAPIER HIGGINS, Esq., M.R.I.A., barrister-at-law, No. 3, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn.
DAN. ADOLPHUS LANGE, Esq., 82, Mark-lane, City, and Drayton Grove, Brompton.
GEORGE HUDSON, Jun., Esq., Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, and Newby Park, Thirsk (With power to add to their number).

STANDING COUNSEL.
London.—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowlers, and Barnard.
Ireland.—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Gray's Inn; Mr. Evan Hare, Temple.
AGENT IN DUBLIN.—Walter Bourne, Esq., 18, Fitzwilliam-square West.
SECRETARY.—Captain Bridges John Cooke.

The West of Ireland Land Investment Company propose to purchase some of the large and valuable estates in the west of Ireland, which are now in the market, and to improve and let on lease, or resell the same.

In no part of the British Empire can land be obtained on such easy terms, and with such prospect of a profitable and permanent investment.

At no former period has so favourable an opportunity been presented for making eligible land investments in Ireland.

It is a strange, but unquestionable truth that at the present moment several hundred thousand acres of good reclaimable land may be bought in Ireland at prices scarcely higher than emigrants are compelled to pay for cleared land in our colonial settlements.

Owing to the legal difficulties that existed until lately to prevent the transfer of landed property in Ireland, and the exaggerated value generally placed upon it by its nominal owners, it was deemed hopeless by English capitalists to seek permanent investments in the power of the cultivation of root and textile plants, so peculiarly suited to the soil and climate of Western Ireland, as sugar-beet, flax, chicory, &c.

The successful operation of the Encumbered Estates' Court, the remarkable decrease of the labouring classes of the Irish population exhibited by the late census, and the universal desire to emigrate that now exists amongst the peasantry, solve the chief difficulty in the problem of Ireland's physical and social regeneration, and remove the most formidable obstacle to English enterprise in that quarter; the only one where it has hitherto been conquered by the mere force of circumstances.

The provinces of Connaught have been chosen because it offers, unquestionably, a pre-eminently suitable field for the purposes of the company, and still more because of the uniformly peaceful, loyal, and tractable character of its inhabitants.

Practical agriculturists, travellers, and tourists of all nations have concurred in bearing testimony to the unparalleled scope for remunerative investment, which the counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim, present to parties possessing adequate means and ability to reclaim and cultivate the soil, and develop the various industrial resources in which this highly-favoured district abounds.

The principal reason why a large number of English and Scotch farmers have not been induced to take advantage of this splendid opening for the profitable employment of their skill and money, has been their reluctance to become isolated settlers in a country where their individual efforts could effect little in improving the cultivation of the soil, or in the diminution of the poor's rates; whilst they entertained considerable apprehension for the safety of their persons and property, without the co-operation and protection of men possessing like habits and sympathies, and engaged in the pursuit of similar objects.

The Directors confidently hope that the project now laid before the public will effect the enlarged realization of the celebrated proposition of Sir Robert Peel for the improvement and colonization of Connaught.

The absence of markets has hitherto done much to deter persons from becoming settlers, or engaging in any industrial enterprise in the west. This has been mainly attributable to the want of sufficient internal communication and means of intercourse with the metropolis; the latter impediment to progress has already been removed in a great measure by the recent improvements in the navigation of the Shannon and the Western Lakes, and by the opening of a line of railway from Galway to Dublin; while the now obvious realization of the long-desired steam communication with America is another potent source of a hitherto unknown prosperity.

The most effectual mode of promoting a better system of agriculture is to bring it into immediate connection with the manufacture of its own productions; the company will, therefore, encourage the growth of such commercial plants as may form the basis of extensive and highly remunerative manufactures.

It was the original intention of its promoters, that the company should itself undertake these manufactures, but upon more mature deliberation, it has been deemed prudent to limit its objects, and devote its attention to the reclaiming, improvement, and re-selling of land alone; at the same time it is prepared to promote by all the means in its power the cultivation of root and textile plants, so peculiarly suited to the soil and climate of Western Ireland, as sugar-beet, flax, chicory, &c.

It is needless to insist upon the great advantages of a Royal Charter, by which the liability of the shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, but even were this out of the question, it would be difficult to obtain a better security for the outlay of capital than improvable land at its present prices in Western Ireland.

A clause in the Charter provides for the allocation of one-fourth of the subscribed capital as an "improvement fund," to be expended in effecting surface and arterial drainage, reclaiming, and generally improving and rendering marketable the estates of the company.

It is further provided, that on the sale of any of the lands of the company, the produce is to be either divided ratably among the shareholders or re-invested in further purchases. The Directors feel that it does not become them to speak of the amount of anxiety and deliberation which they have bestowed in framing a plan at once practicable in its details and worthy of public confidence, but they think that it ought to be known, as a fact calculated to encourage those who embark their capital in this undertaking, that the present scheme is the only scheme out of many which have been submitted to the Board of Trade, whose professed objects and proposed operations have met the approbation of His Majesty's Government, as testified by the grant of a Royal Charter, and the appointment of a Government auditor.

In a review of Mr. Digby Seymour's recent work on "Western Ireland," the "Banker's Magazine" (Jan., 1852), after stating that the reviewer's intention was to treat the question "simply as a financial one," thus emphatically pronounces its opinion on the present scheme:—"We believe it has a claim on the attention of capitalists that will ensure its success." Other authorities abound in expressions of a similar confidence, but the Directors feel that a simple statement of the views they entertain, and the objects of the present undertaking, will not require the aid of authority, or any argument on their parts to ensure its favourable reception with a discerning public.

They would, in conclusion, adopt the language of Mr. Seymour, who thus sums up his argument in favour of a land company, in connection with Western Ireland:—"A land company, possessing a large tract of country, establishing the best systems of agriculture, working its mines and fisheries (if such there were), introducing new and important manufactures, thus promoting the economy administered by men of skill, rectitude, and perseverance—promoting habits of industry most effectually by insuring permanence of employment—opening fresh markets in consequence of the large operations which it alone, possessing an ample capital, could effect—incumbered by no poor rates, because employing the poor—too powerful for the attempts of petty prejudices—too self-reliant to be deterred from its path by intimidation—uninfluenced either by sectarianism, in politics or religion, and offering no impersonation of hostility, but approving itself to the good feeling of all by its practical patriotism—possessing the advantage of united counsels and associated energies—attracting to itself the hopes of all good men, and the confidence of the community—able in its collective capacity to approach the Government with such claims to a favourable attention as no private individual could advance—contemporaneously developing all the resources, agricultural, geological, and manufacturing, of its possessions;—I say, that such a company can alone undertake, with just hopes of success, a project at once so formidable in its difficulties—so profitable as a mode of investment—so full of immediate blessings, and of future hopes—in its conception, peradventure, weak and unimposing—in the execution, it is true, spirited and energetic—in its consummation, I would pray, the harbinger of a nobler and happier destiny for reclaimed and regenerated Ireland."

How to Employ Capital in Western Ireland. London: Third edition, dedicated by express permission to His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Edinburgh Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange; James Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly; John Hoar, 81, Strand.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me _____ shares, of £25 each, in the above Company. I agree to accept the same, or any less number allotted to me, to pay the deposit thereon and all future calls as and when made payable, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when required.
Name _____
Residence _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____

CURE OF COUGH by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
"Glasgow, No. 2, Tron-gate, November 30, 1851.—Sir: Miss Emma Livingstone, aged 18 years, residing at the Carlton Hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicines were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with best results. We may mention as further recommendation, that the young lady's father is a medical man, and administered the wafers to her himself. Yours, &c., J. R. and M. ALLEN.—Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price is 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d. per box. Prepared by Dr. Silya and Co., No. 1, Bridge-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all druggists.—Also Dr. Locock's Female Wafers, the best medicine for females. They have a pleasant taste."

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phylack	£3	18 1/2	18 1/2	£2 14 0 to Jan., 1852	£0 9 0 Jan.
1248	Ally-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	—	—	0 7 6 to Oct.	0 3 6 "
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	3	31	31	10 per cent.	0 4 to Jan.
1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	10	0 6 to Jan.	0 3 to Dec.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 3 to Dec.	0 3 to Dec.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 6 to Nov.	0 2 6 to Nov.
84	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	100	750 0 to May, 1849	—
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	18 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	445 0 to 5th Nov., 1851	5 0 to Nov.
1000	Brynall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2 1/2	14	13 1/4	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	24	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 5 to Oct., 1851	0 5 to Oct.
4000	Calstock United (copper), Tavistock	15	9 1/2	9 1/2	206 0 to Sept., 1851	2 0 to Sept.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	7 1/2	12	10 1/2	13 0 to Oct., 1851	2 0 to Oct.
124	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	10 1/2	10 1/2	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
256	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	60	90	80 90	355 10 to Jan., 1852	6 0 to Jan.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	284	280 285	855 14 to 1847	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	25 1/2	28	28	—	—
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24 1/2	150	80 85	235 0 to 1843	—
94	East Wheal Groby (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	150	150	150	242 10	—
128	East Wheal Hoo (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	375	425	2355 0 to Jan., 1852	7 10 to Jan.
3000	Fouton Pottery Coal and Iron	1	1	1	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	—
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	45 per cent. to June	10 per cent. p. year
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1 1/2	5	5	440 0	—
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150	150	353 6 8 to January	—
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200	200	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.
11000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	3	3	120 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	160	160	25 0 to Feb., 1844	0 2 6 to Aug.
1024	Harodasford (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1/2	14	14	3 0 to 1847	3 0 to 1847
1000	Heinrich (lead and copper), Callington	24	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 5 to Sept., 1851	0 5 to Sept.
9000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	11	11	0 2 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1634 0 to 5th Dec.	3 0 to Dec.
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	11	11	655 0 to 1st Feb.	15 0 to Feb.
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2 1/2	140	140	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July
100	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	650	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	225 0 to 1st Nov.	7 10 to Nov.
90000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	5 1/2	5 1/2	335 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22 1/2	170	180	1 1 to 5th April	—
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	10	10	414 0 to Nov.	40 0 to Nov.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	100	700	700	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th July
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55 1/2	40	40	10 0 to March 5	5 0 to March
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	240	240	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240	240	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	22 1/2	110	110 112	33 0 to 5th Dec.	3 0 to Dec.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	9 1/2	140	140 145	112 15 to Jan.	5 0 to Jan.
256	South Tregus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140	140 145	0 10 to Dec.	0 10 to Dec.
124	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	100	110 115	559 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.
256	Spoone Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	—
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	5	125	10 1/2	—	—
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	—
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	15	10 1/2	8 1/2	—	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
4000	Trevellick (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	—
612	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—
5000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2	1 1/2	—	—
96	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	200	200	—	—
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	12	12	—	—
120	Trevellick and Barrior (copper), Gwennap	130	212 1/2	200 210	—	—
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	100	124 1/2	120 125	—	—
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	80	70 72 1/2	—	—
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	120	120 125	—	—
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	57	58 1/2	—	—
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	390 400	395 405	—	—
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	9	7 1/2	—	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	550	575	—	—
124	Wheal Castle and Boswell (tin and copper)	5	20	20	—	—
100	Wheal Friendship (tin), St. Agnes	70	20	20	—	—
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	110	110	—	—
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—
430	Wheal Loe (tin), Helston	33	31	31	—	—
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	135	140	—	—
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	44	42 1/2	—	—
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	230	230	—	—
240	Wheal Reith (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	85	75 80	—	—
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Gwennap	107	215	200 210	—	—
520	Wheal Trefry (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1/2	36	36 37	—	—
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5 1/2	22	22 1/2	—	—
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	8	28 1/2	30 1/2	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
6000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14	—	—	3 0 to Mar., 1849	—
10000	Brasil (copper), Brazil	24 1/2	—	—	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
10000	Cobra Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	33 1/2	31 ex div.	5 10 to Jan., 1852	2 1/2 to Jan.
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850
2000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	30	9 1/2	10	6 10 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2 1/2	12	12	3 0 to Dec., 1851	1 1/2 to Dec., 1851
8051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59 1/2	—	—	0 8 6 to end of 1846	4s. in 1846
17000	Royal Sanluis (copper), Cuba	12	4 1/2	5	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	23 1/2	22 1/2	15 17 6 to Dec., 1851	1 1/2 to Dec.
48174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	22	22	1 12 6 to Feb., 1850	7s. 6d. Feb., 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3 1/2	—
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	2 1/2	—
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4 1/2	—
4000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	—
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	10	5 1/2	5 1/2
120	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	20	18 1/2	—
1024	Bolwall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	3	5 1/2	5 1/2
1024	Boring (copper), near Helston	15	9	—
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	1	2 1/2	—
3400	Bosron (tin), St. Just	1	2 1/2	—
520	Bottle Hill (copper) Plymouth	1	2 1/2	—
14000	Bradley Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	1	1	—
2000	Brodford (lead), Wales	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
3000	Bryn Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
7500	Bursarpo (tin and copper), Gwennap	4	7	—
1024	Bweli Consols (copper), Cardiganshire	4	7	—
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	7	4 1/2	—
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4 1/2	—
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	4 1/2	5	4 1/2
3000	Carthow Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	5 1/2	4	—
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	10	—
300	Cefa Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	31	50	—
1024	Chyprass (tin and copper), St. Enodur	10	10	—
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanvannor	10	4 1/2	—
3510	Cock's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	18 1/2	4 1/2	—
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3 1/2	—
3000	Court Grango (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	—
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanvannor, Mont.	8 1/2	10 1/2	—
256	Crane and Belwara (copper), Camborne	21 1/2	27 1/2	—
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3 1/2	—
1000	Cwm Erth (lead), Cardiganshire	7	3 1/2	2 1/2
3000	Cyfnedd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	14	5	—
2000	Dalrieh (copper and lead), Brecon	3	—	—
1000	Darvel (copper-lead), Cardiganshire	3	—	—
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Darlham	10	2	—
4145	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2 1/2	—	—
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	10	6 1/2	—
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	8 1/2	—
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwll	5	7	—
4000	Dolfrwydd (copper), Merioneth	2	2	—
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	10 1/2	12	—
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	10 1/2	5 1/2	—
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2 1/2	5 1/2	—
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	12	—
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	—
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	75	80
4000	East Gwinn Lake Junction (copper)	1	1 1/2	—
512	East Setaon and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8 1/2	7	6 1/2
2048	East Wheal Goginan (all-lead), Beaufort	1 1/2	4 1/2	—
512	East Wheal Loe (copper), Gwennap	14	10	9
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3 1/2	—
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares), Staffordsh.	10	—	—
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2 1/2	—	—
1280	Eggar Llan Llanthangol-y-Croftin	6 1/2	3 1/2	—
13000	Gallt-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
8000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 1/2	5	—
3000	Garnant (copper), St. Cleer	48	12	—
243	Grampian & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	8 1/2	32 1/2	—
800	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18 1/2	—	—
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	1 1/2	—
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	37 1/2	2 1/2	—
1024	Gwastun Mines (copper), Camborne	59 1/2	3 1/2	—
512	Halnamann and Croft Gwinnall, Uny Lelant	8 1/2	3 1/2	—
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Cardstock	2 1/2	3 1/2	—
873	Kewick (lead), Portiscale, near Kewick	13	4 1/2	—
1024	La Min (Gwinnar), tin and copper	3 1/2	4	—
1743	Lamheroe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	6	—
256	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	6 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
256	Lanarth Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	21 1/2	1 1/2	—
3000	Llanymythen (lead), Cardiganshire	10	14	—
16500	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	3 1/2	14	—
4000	Mendips Hill (lead), near Bristol	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	7 1/2	—
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	3 1/2	1 1/2	—
230	Nasegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	9	9	—
900	Nantes (lead), Cardiganshire	34	9	—
2000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	1 1/2	—
9000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	1 1/2	—

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	2	....
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7	17	12 14 18
1200	North Wh. Buller, or St. South Tolgus	6	7 1/2	....
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	2	5	....
1500	Pendarras (lead), Carnarvon	4	5	....
5000	Pendarras and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1 1/2	2	....
1026	Pendarras Consols (copper), Camborne	1 1/2	2	....
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Mijer	2 1/2	7	....
1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sancerre	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4 1/2	3 1/2	....
1000	Polborro (tin), St. Agnes	15	12 1/2	....
2000	Polgear and Llancaurow (copper and tin)	1	2	....
1024	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe	1 1/2	1 1/2	....
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	11	1 1/2	16 18
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4	....
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	2 1/2	....
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4 1/2	3 1/2	....
456	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	....
3000	South of Scotland	12	1	....
3000	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	35	30	....
3000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Bear Ferris	12	2 1/2	2 1/2
3000	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	....
3000	St. Mijer Consols silver-lead	3	3	....
667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9	5	....
120	Tokembyr (copper), St. Ives, Liskeard	1 1/2	10	....
1024	Trannack and Bosance, St. Erth	1 1/2	3	....
1024	Traunack United Mines (tin and copper)	14	3 1/2	....
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5 1/2	6 1/2
224	Tregordon (silver-lead) Wadebridge	17 1/2	5	....
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6 1/2	5 1/2	....
600	Trelyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	2 1/2	....
3000	Treurance (copper), Helston	2	8	....
2048	Treyllan (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2
500	Tywarhagh (copper), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	10	....
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12 1/2	10 1/2	....
6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	3 1/2	....
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper), Gwinear	1	5	....
1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	11	11	....
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	7	5 1/2
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancerre	1	2 1/2	2 1/2
500	West Fowey Cons. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	50	....
3012	West Goguan (silver-lead), Caradiganhire	14	10 1/2	....
1024	West P. Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	....
200	West Sefon (copper), Camborne	73	100	....
940	West Trogus (copper), Illogan	14 1/2	8	8 1/2
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	....
512	West Wheal Francis (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	12	....
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	12 1/2	....
500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	21	11 1/2	....
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	6 1/2	....
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancerre	2	1	....
1024	Wheal Agar (lead), Illogan, Exeter	13 1/2	5	....
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	14	5	....
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	24	6 1/2	8 1/2
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	10 1/2	....
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5 1/2	5 1/2	....
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	5	5 1/2	6
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper and tin)	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	8	....
182	Wheal Eunis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	....
754	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14 1/2	42	....
500	Wheal Genuys (tin), St. Budeaux	14	25	....
5120	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	14	8	....
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	8	1	....
1024	Wheal Mary Emma (tin & lead), Lydford	3 1/2	1 1/2	....
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	3	3 1/2	....
949	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	12	12	....
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	37 1/2	3 1/2	....
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	....
356	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3 1/2	4	....
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2	2 1/2	....
1024	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepton, Devon	2	2	....
5000	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	4 1/2	4 1/2	....
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4 1/2	4	....
1000	Wheal Treasury (copper and tin)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	10 1/2	7 1/2	....
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	14	1 1/2	....
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop.), Redruth	42	18 1/2	....
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	25	....
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth	5	7 1/2	....
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternun	7 1/2	8	....